

# Herald Tribune

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## Israel and PLO Sign Agreement in Cairo

### Most Problems Resolved, Peres Says, Covering Border Posts and Security

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

CAIRO — Israel and the PLO signed a partial agreement Wednesday on details of Palestinian self-rule and Israeli withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho.

Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel signed the document to loud applause at the palace of President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo after two days of talks.

Mr. Peres said the agreement covered the border posts between the Gaza Strip and Egypt and between Jericho and Jordan, one of the main sticking points in the months of wrangling, as well as what he called the distribution of security.

"We solved most of the problems," he added.

Mr. Arafat said the agreement was an important first step toward turning the PLO-Israeli agreement signed last September into a reality on the ground.

"But still we have some things and we have agreed with Mr. Peres to continue with the work on other issues so that we can overcome all our problems," he added.

"We are sure we can create a new era for our people," he said. "We can say that Palestine and the name of Palestine have returned to the map of the Middle East."

The issues under discussion included control of the crossings from the autonomous Palestinian areas to Egypt and Jordan, security for Jewish settlers who remain in Gaza and the size of the Jericho area to be ceded by Israel.

Mr. Peres said he and Mr. Arafat had settled "five or six of the most complicated issues," but added, "We didn't complete our work."

As Mr. Peres and Mr. Arafat were speaking, members of the World Jewish Congress in Washington got word of the agreement from President Bill Clinton.

"Another big milestone has been achieved today," Mr. Clinton told the group.

The president also said progress was being made toward lifting the Arab embargo against Israel. "Israel must be the partner of these nations, no longer a pariah," he said.

On Tuesday, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel said that even if Mr. Arafat and Mr. Peres signed in Cairo, more work would be needed before an Israeli withdrawal, due to have started last Dec. 13, could begin.

A PLO spokesman said the agreement covered "certain issues."

The overall agreement is to be negotiated later between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Rabin, he said.

Uri Savir, the chief Israeli delegate, described the negotiations as a process of working "sentence by sentence, word by word."

"For each word we have an hour of argument," he said.

Israeli and PLO officials both have said it could take at least two more weeks of negotiations to complete specifics.

The Cairo talks began after more than a week of squabbling over results of the previous Peres-Arafat discussions in Davos, Switzerland. The PLO accused Israel of backing off agreements; Israel denied it. (Reuters, AP)

## NATO Vows Air Raids in 10 Days Unless Serbs Pull Back Artillery

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

BRUSSELS — NATO said Wednesday that it would order air strikes against Bosnian Serb artillery or heavy weapons involved in the siege of Sarajevo unless they were withdrawn or placed under United Nations control.

It said in a statement that the strikes would take place 10 days from 2400 GMT on Thursday, in close cooperation with the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, if the ultimatum was not met.

The Bosnian Serbs should withdraw their heavy weapons to at least 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the center of the Bosnian capital or put them under UN control, the statement said.

Greece added a formal note recording its opposition to the use of force in Bosnia but did not veto NATO action.

The alliance warned that if the Serbs failed to comply with the deadline, their heavy weapons will "be subject to NATO air strikes."

Diplomats said there would be no extension of the ultimatum and no further warnings.

Moreover, the allies pledged to carry out raids against artillery or mortar positions "in and around Sarajevo" that are determined by UN peacekeepers "to be responsible for attacks against civilian targets in that city."

Diplomats said that NATO's secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, had immediately informed Mr. Boutros Ghali of the decision.

Mr. Boutros Ghali had requested authority to call NATO air strikes after a mortar slammed into a crowded market in Sarajevo last Saturday, killing 68 people and wounding 200.

In their statement, the allies said the "Bosnian Serbs bear the main responsibility for the tragic loss of civilian life" as a result of the siege of Sarajevo.

Air strikes would also mark the alliance's first combat action since the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was founded in 1949.

Diplomats said NATO had agreed that Bosnia's Muslim-led government should also put its weapons in the new Sarajevo "exclusion zone" under UN control.

The NATO decision brought much closer the prospect of Western military intervention in the 22-month war, despite strong objections from Russia and a last-minute pledge from the Bosnian Serbs on Wednesday to withdraw the big guns around the Bosnian capital.

President Bill Clinton called the Serbian pledge to withdraw its guns "a good beginning" but said he would have to see whether it became a reality.

"It's a good beginning, but it shows, again, every time NATO shows a little resolve there we get some results," Mr. Clinton said when asked whether he thought the Serbian move fulfilled Western demands.

NATO ambassadors discussed at length whether the deadline should be 7 or 10 days, how to coordinate with the United Nations, and whether to describe the agreement publicly as an ultimatum.

The threat of NATO action appeared to have a dramatic effect on the Bosnian capital. Serbian and Bosnian military commanders agreed Wednesday to an immediate cease-fire for Sarajevo, and the Bosnian Serb Army said it would withdraw its siege guns from around the city.

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## A Message for Japan: Clinton Wants Results Talks Deadlocked Ahead of Summit

**By Peter Behr**  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — A terse directive that President Bill Clinton gave to cabinet members the day after his State of the Union message underscores the severity of the split between the United States and Japan over trade policy just before Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's visit here this week.

"No bull—," Mr. Clinton rasped, according to a participant.

This time, he admonished his advisers, the United States would not accept an agreement papering over the two countries' differences on trade as has happened before and as recently as Mr. Clinton's summit meeting in July with Mr. Hosokawa's predecessor, Kiichi Miyazawa.

As Mr. Clinton's blunt comment suggested, top U.S. officials have run out of patience with what they view as Japanese waffling on trade issues.

Both Japanese and U.S. officials warned that Mr. Clinton's meeting Friday with Mr. Hosokawa would probably involve a confrontation, rather than the last-minute compromises and handshakes that have marked past summits between the two nations.

Mr. Hosokawa, concerned that the trade talks remained deadlocked, decided Wednesday to send Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata to Washington "to conduct last-minute political negotiations before the meeting of the leaders," a cabinet spokesman said. Mr. Hata had originally been scheduled to leave with Mr. Hosokawa, who departs Thursday for the meeting with Mr. Clinton.

[The U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, said Wednesday that America and Japan remained at "loggerheads" in the trade talks, and that "we may or may not reach an agreement by Friday." Bloomberg Business News reported from Washington.

Japan's ambassador to the United States, Takakazu Kuriyama, echoed this, saying: "I don't think there has been sufficient progress in the talks, considering the time constraints. At the moment, I don't know how the differences can be thrashed out."

What U.S. officials want this time are firm commitments from Japan to shrink its massive global trade surplus, which totaled \$131 billion last year — almost half with the United States. In particular, the administration wants Japanese pledges to buy more foreign cars, car parts, medical and telecommunications equipment, and insurance.

Since 1980, the two countries have signed 29 trade agreements covering a wide range of products and trade issues, including telecommunications, steel, wood products, supercomputers, legal services, orange juice and auto parts, according to the Congressional Research Service.

"Many of these agreements are not working well," Mr. Kantor said earlier.

He added, "I think there is a general consensus that the agreements are not as effective as they were designed to be."

The administration's insistence on results is another way of saying that it does not trust Japan to fulfill less specific deals, U.S. officials say.

"The United States does not have confidence that Japan will deliver on trade agreements unless there are precise criteria to measure progress," Commerce Undersecretary Jeffrey E. Garten said last week.

Robert E. Rubin, chairman of the president's National Economic Council, said: "Going back to the Carter administration, I remember that Japan would say, 'We'll work it out and it will all come to pass.' But it didn't. Now we simply have to turn this into a two-way trade relationship."

Mr. Hosokawa and other Japanese leaders insist that they will not be "bullied" into compromise.

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Residents of Sarajevo passing a UN armored vehicle on Wednesday as the United Nations increased its presence in the city after the weekend mortar attack in which 68 people died.

## Hanging On in Sarajevo as Bullets Rake the Apartment

**By John Pomfret**  
*Washington Post Service*

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — In the last 22 months, Emina Dervisevic has seen her apartment shrink from five rooms to two as Serbian snipers in the hills opposite her building found new angles to send bullets into different rooms.

First the 64-year-old widow lost the use of her bedroom when a machine gunner, soon after the war began in April 1992, raked the room, burying more than a dozen bullets in her mattress. A few months later, the living room became a casualty of a Serb with a high-powered rifle who pumped bullets into a shelf full of books.

Finally, the dining room succumbed when bullets zinged through the two front rooms and bored holes in the walls that used to hold pictures of her family, an oil painting of the now-destroyed Old Bridge of Mostar and a photograph of her husband. One of those bullets, after bouncing around the alcove, slammed into the leg of her daughter, Sabina.

Now she and her sister, Enisa, 62, also a widow, who moved into Mrs. Dervisevic's place after Serbs occupied the suburb where she lived, have squeezed into the kitchen and pantry — about 4.6 square meters (50 square feet) of space — where they sleep among pots and pans, little sacks of humanitarian aid, photo albums holding memories of better times and two precious items — Marlboros and Nescafe.

The sisters are among thousands of people living with an almost mundane terror in Sarajevo, hostage to the whims of killers inhabiting the hills around the city.

While the daily struggle of their lives pales in comparison with the killing of 68 people in Sarajevo's packed open-air market on Saturday, it is this slow strangulation — of the sisters' apartment and of this city — rather than

See BOSNIA, Page 4

## U.S. Strategists Juggle Options

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

WASHINGTON — Disagreement emerged among White House strategists on whether the United States should talk up the yen if no progress is made on trade issues at the Japan-U.S. summit meeting, a senior White House economist said Wednesday.

One report quoted an unidentified U.S. official as saying that the United States would not try to bolster the yen — a move that makes Japanese goods more expensive but helps U.S. exporters — if negotiators did not reach an agreement.

"It's not one of the options at the moment," the senior U.S. official told Reuters.

That comment followed remarks earlier in the day from a U.S. official that the United States would seek to send the yen higher should there be a breakdown in the talks. Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata criticized the remark as imprudent, the Jiji news service said.

Other officials said that manipulating the Japanese currency was just one of a long list of options drawn up by President Bill Clinton's staff in anticipation of a breakdown in the bilateral talks.

"This list goes on for pages," a U.S. official said.

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## Are Newer Generations Facing Bigger Cancer Risk?

**By David Brown**  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — A white man of the U.S. baby-boom generation has about twice the risk of developing cancer as his grandfather, and a white woman of the same age has about a 50 percent greater risk than her grandmother, according to a new study.

Even when cancers caused by smoking are disregarded and the aging of the population is accounted for, an upward trend of malignant disease in the United States is still evident in both sexes, researchers reported in Wednesday's *Journal of the American Medical Association*. The findings "strongly suggest there are preventable causes out there that remain to be identified," said Devra Lee Davis, an epidemiologist at the Department of Health and Human Services who headed the study. One possible cause, she and her co-authors speculate, is the presence of unspecified cancer-causing chemicals in the environment.

The rise in cancer has been concurrent with a steady fall in death from cardiovascular disease over the past four decades. The researchers are confident, however, that a person's greater risk of getting cancer now is not simply a function of the decreasing chance that he or she will get heart disease. Whether the findings hold for other racial groups is not known.

Dr. Davis and Gregg E. Dinse of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, along with David G. Hoel of the Medical University of South Carolina, used data collected by the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results program. It gathers cancer statistics from nine regions in the United States that, together, encompass about 10 percent of the population. Data on death from heart disease, stroke and nonmalignant diseases came from the National Center for Health Statistics. The researchers looked specifically at cancer statistics for the period 1973 through 1987 for persons aged 20 to 84. In addition, they reconstructed the cancer rates for various age groups in decades preceding that 15-year period, using statistical manipulations.

Cancer is predominantly a disease of old age, and as people live longer they are more likely to contract it. The cancer incidence and death rates used in the latest study, however, took this

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## Kiosk

### Senator Cites Toxins in Gulf Ailments

WASHINGTON (AP) — Biological agents shipped to Iraq with Reagan administration approval could be the cause of mysterious ailments afflicting hundreds of American veterans of the Gulf War, Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr. said Wednesday.

Mr. Riegle, Democrat of Michigan, said in the Senate that the agents exported to Iraq from 1985 to 1989 included *E. coli* and salmonella and other dangerous bacteria.

He pointed to a Pentagon report stating that by the time Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990, Iraq's biological warfare program was the most advanced in the Arab world. The Pentagon says it has not found any evidence that U.S. troops were exposed to toxins. But it has acknowledged the need to pinpoint the causes of the illnesses.

Book Review Page 7. Crossword Page 8.



## The Winter Olympics

Two weeks of spectacular competition, with its daily dramas of victory and defeat, are previewed in color in Friday's editions of the *International Herald Tribune*. Jan Thomsen takes in the sweep and tension of the games through the eyes of a Norwegian ski jumper in the main article pointing toward the opening ceremony on Saturday. In addition to color photographs and articles on the best athletes and the most coveted medals, the preview includes a day-to-day schedule of the fortnight's events and an international guide to television viewing.

Dow Jones	Tris Index
Up 25.89	Down 0.14%
3,931.92	116.07

The Dollar	West close	previous close
DM	1.7575	1.755
Yen	1.4805	1.4859
FF	108.35	108.75
	5.9655	5.983

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U.A.E.	2.50 Dirh
U.S. Mail	(Est.) 1.10
Zimbabwe	200.000

## With All the Shaking and the Mud Slides: Sleepless in L.A.

**By Sara Rimer**  
*New York Times Service*

LOS ANGELES — Three weeks after the earthquake, this is still a city where people go to bed wearing shoes and carrying flashlights on their nightstands.

Chris Sheffield, a music video producer, keeps a hard hat beside her — for her 5-month-old baby. Mrs. Sheffield and her husband, Patrick, are bolting their house to its foundations, their bookcases to the floor and their computer to the table.

With aftershocks so routine that people begin conversations by asking if you felt the one last night, this has become a city of insomnia.

Patricia Tenkin, a real-estate agent, flew to Phoenix, Arizona, last weekend with her husband and their 13-year-old daughter just so they could all get some rest. They missed the aftershocks at 3:19 A.M. and 5:22 A.M. on Sunday. A lot of people say they have been going to Arizona to sleep.

Los Angeles has often been described as a city in denial —

of aging, of unhappy endings, of rain, of earthquakes. This week, there have been two straight days of torrential rains, causing mud slides in Altadena and Malibu, which are still recovering from November's raging fires. Dozens of homes were damaged, and hundreds of residents were evacuated.

As the residents of Malibu shoveled knee-deep mud from their driveways and hitched their Mercedes to tow trucks, they were like groggy boxers refusing to leave the ring. "It's the easy life here," Barry Moss, a semiretired aerospace engineer, insisted as he slogged through the muck in white clogs.

But it does not feel easy. Anxiety is running high everywhere. And these days Los Angeles feels like one huge disaster preparedness classroom.

Pulling into a parking lot off Ventura Boulevard the other day, Linda Pearlman, a 24-year-old actress, popped open her earthquake-ready trunk. It was crammed with clothing, blankets, shoes, toilet articles, flashlights, bottled water and plenty of canned food. Her glove compartment now holds

her most prized possessions: a locker with a picture of her former boyfriend, a letter her father wrote her in 1976, a needlepoint ballerina sewn by her mother.

None of this behavior surprises the disaster preparedness experts.

"It is referred to in the trade as a window of opportunity," said Dennis Mileti, the director of the Natural Hazards Research and Applications Information Center at the University of Colorado. "A friend of mine who lives in Woodland Hills called me and said, 'Dennis, where can I get that water pump you told me to get a year ago?'"

It may not last. Experience with past disasters has shown that the kind of increased awareness now being exhibited here usually lasts from 6 to 24 months, Mr. Mileti said.

Still, the proportion of Southern Californians who say they personally worry about earthquakes has been steadily increasing for the last 15 years. According to a Field Poll conducted after the earthquake, 27 percent of Southern

Californians say they worry about earthquakes, up from 18 percent in 1989 and 5 percent in 1979.

Veronica Barton is a new worrier. Before the earthquake, Ms. Barton had only one flashlight, with dead batteries, in a kitchen drawer. Now, she has working flashlights in every room of her Santa Monica house.

"I used to think earthquakes were a little exciting — like when it's thundering outside," said Ms. Barton, who owns two skin-care salons. "Now, it's serious." During facials these days, she and her clients talk about emergency plans: which out-of-state relatives they have designated as telephone checkpoints.

There is bottled water everywhere. Linda Steiner, the assistant director of public information for the University of California at Los Angeles, has two gallons under the desk in her office.

Jane Jacobson has 10 quarts in her house in North Hollywood, a haphazard selection of Mountain Spring.

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Deng Xiaoping, 89, being closely supported, as he appeared on Chinese television on Wednesday. The film clip was from December, when he braved a Shanghai drizzle to visit a new bridge.

## Deng, Gaunt and Frail, Appears On TV for the First Time in a Year

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

**BELING** — Looking in ever frailer health, Deng Xiaoping, 89, China's paramount leader, appeared on national television Wednesday at a celebration in Shanghai marking the Lunar New Year.

Since 1988, Mr. Deng has appeared in public during the Lunar New Year festival, but persistent reports that his health is declining more rapidly put special emphasis on this year's appearance.

A three-minute video clip on evening news programs was the first opportunity since last year at this time for China's 1.2 billion people to see the most influential retiree at the top of the Communist Party hierarchy.

A series of photographs of Mr. Deng celebrating his 89th birthday last Aug. 22 appeared in a Hong Kong newspaper the following month. Visibly thinner and supported on either side by two daughters, Deng Nan and Deng Rong, Mr. Deng was shown attending a reception during the afternoon given by Shanghai's mayor, Huang Ju, and other high Communist Party officials. Mr. Deng was shown at times smiling, waving or clapping with weak and unsteady hands. At other times, he evinced a vacant demeanor. The news broadcast also featured Mr. Deng wearing a scarf and overcoat, walking on Shanghai's Yangpu Bridge during a cold drizzle on Dec. 13 and, on Jan. 1, visiting the city's new Juijiang Hotel.

Mr. Deng is believed to be suffering from Parkinson's Disease, diabetes and an unspecified cancer.

The state-run news programs did not broadcast the sound of any of Mr. Deng's reported statements at the reception, but remarks attributed to Mr. Deng were carried in dispatches by the official Xinhua press agency.

"I would like to wish the Shanghai people a happy spring festival," Mr. Deng was quoted as saying. Referring to the large scale redevelopment of Shanghai now underway, Mr. Deng said: "Shanghai has done a very good job. The Shanghai people have a special quality and character." As has been the custom of Mr. Deng's appearances for several years, his youngest daughter and biographer, Deng Rong, translates her father's utterances spoken in a thick Sichuanese accent to others. She then loudly repeats statements addressed to Mr. Deng into his good ear.

With his appearance on Wednesday, Mr. Deng ushered in the Year of the Dog, one of the 12 animals used to denote the special characteristics of each year in the Chinese lunar calendar.

## North Korea Seems Unlikely to Bend On Nuclear Checks, Diplomats Say

**VIENNA** — The International Atomic Energy Agency may have no choice but to seek United Nations Security Council action against North Korea if Pyongyang continues to refuse nuclear inspections, diplomats said Wednesday.

They said that North Korea could still offer a last-minute compromise before the agency's board of governors meets Feb. 21, but that prospects for full checks of declared atomic sites looked slim. "If nothing happens before the board meets, then it will be most probable they will choose to refer the issue to the Security Council," one diplomat said.

North Korea first refused to allow inspections of its suspected nuclear sites a year ago this month. Talks with the United States and

China, atomic energy agency resolutions and a warning from the Security Council have failed to budge Pyongyang.

North Korea said last week that there was "no immediate prospect" of letting the IAEA conduct unconditional checks. Agency officials said Wednesday that they had received no further word from the Pyongyang government.

The director of Central Intelligence, James R. Woolsey, said Tuesday that North Korea might be about to recover more plutonium, a main ingredient in nuclear weapons, by shutting down an atomic reactor at Yongbyon, 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of Pyongyang.

"They may decide to shut down their Yongbyon reactor soon, enabling them to extract fuel, reprocess, recover the plutonium and use it to produce weapons," Mr. Woolsey said.

But a North Korean diplomat in Beijing denied that on Wednesday. "We are not going to produce any plutonium," said Choe Han Chun, a counselor at the North Korean Embassy. "We mentioned several times that we have no intention, and there is no necessity, to produce nuclear weapons."

The closure of the Yongbyon reactor would ring further alarm bells at the Vienna-based atomic energy agency, which has made clear it wants its nuclear inspectors to be present should the reactor be shut down.

Without inspections, the UN agency will be unable to give assurances that North Korea is complying with a nuclear safeguards agreement.

## Indonesia and Nuclear Power: Mixture Worries Australians

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

**MELBOURNE** — An extensive nuclear power program being planned by Indonesia to meet growing demand for electricity could result in a catastrophic accident that would have a major impact on nearby countries, Australian critics fear.

Concern centers on the ability of Indonesian authorities to safely operate nuclear plants in a country that is prone to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

Although a final decision has yet to be announced by Jakarta, President Suharto indicated recently that he had accepted the case for developing nuclear power to make Indonesia an advanced technological power in the 21st century.

"Nuclear power represents a source of energy with great potential," Mr. Suharto said. "History has shown that societies have been able to grasp and command science and technology, including nuclear power."

A influential group in the Indonesian government led by Jusuf Habibie, the research and technology minister, wants to press ahead with an ambitious program that calls for up to 12 large nuclear plants to be built in Java and Bali, the country's two most densely populated islands, in the next 25 years.

Last month, a Japanese consultancy concern completed a two-

year feasibility study on building the first 600-megawatt plant. It would be on the Muria Peninsula on the north coast of central Java, about 440 kilometers (270 miles) east of Jakarta. Nearby Mount Muria is a dormant volcano.

The study has not been made public. But Indonesian officials say it concluded that construction could safely proceed and that the \$1.2 billion plant could start producing electricity by 2004.

Companies from Japan, Taiwan, North America and Europe are competing for the project, and executives said they had been advised by Indonesian authorities that tenders might be called in 1995.

Clive Hamilton, an Australian who has just spent two years as a senior economic and environmental adviser to the National Planning Agency in Jakarta, said one of his main concerns was that "Indonesia does not, at the moment, have the technical expertise to safely operate nuclear power plants."

He said Indonesia was "an extremely unstable area geographically."

If nuclear power were developed there, he added, then Australia and other nearby countries, particularly Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei and Papua New Guinea, "should be very concerned because there is the potential of a major accident."

Wendy Lambourne, an analyst at the Peace Research Center at the Australian National University in

Canberra, said, "It will be a challenge for the foreign corporations likely to be constructing the nuclear plants to ensure higher standards are maintained."

In particular, she cited a "lack of local technical expertise along with the corruption and nepotism that is rife in the letting of contracts."

The Australian government has played down such concerns and said that it was ready to sell uranium to Indonesian nuclear plants under appropriate safeguards.

Indonesia's National Atomic Energy Agency has extensive experience in operating several nuclear research reactors. Still, Australia's conservative opposition has urged the government in Canberra to be prepared for a nuclear emergency if Indonesia goes ahead with the nuclear plant.

Environmental groups and several politicians in Indonesia have said that if oil and gas were in danger of running out, the country's need for electricity could be met more cheaply and safely by using indigenous coal and thermal power.

Apparently responding to fears the pro-nuclear lobby would steamroll a decision through the government, Mr. Habibie said that residents near the Muria site would be allowed to decide whether construction would proceed or not. But he did not say how such a decision would be made.

## King of Zulus Threatens War Pretoria Must Cede Autonomy, He Says

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service

**JOHANNESBURG** — In what some of his followers describe as a stunning display of independence, the king of the Zulus has demanded that South Africa cede him an entire province of 8 million people to rule as a sovereign monarchy.

According to Zulu and government officials, King Goodwill Zwelithini has told President Frederik W. de Klerk that he rejects South Africa's new constitution, will not abide by the results of the country's first free elections in April, and intends to secede with all territory the British conquered from his forebears.

There is almost no chance the king's demand will be accommodated, but it has cast an unexpected new shadow over the country's hopes for peaceful, all-inclusive elections in April.

Although some government officials suspect a Machiavellian bar-

gaining maneuver, those in the king's political circle insist that he is serious, and that unless he is satisfied the Zulu areas of South Africa face civil war.

"The king has told President de Klerk that he wants the Zulu kingdom back as it was in 1838," said an official of the Inkatha Freedom Party, which is led by the king's chief minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. "Everything is much more difficult than it was."

Talks aimed at persuading Inkatha and rightist white parties to take part in the elections seemed deadlocked Tuesday.

The boldness said that barring major concessions from the government and the African National Congress in the next few days, they would boycott the election.

Parties have until Saturday to enter the elections, which will select a national parliament and provincial legislatures.

Chief Buthelezi and the rightist parties, united by fear of a dominating government run by the ANC, have demanded that powers of provincial governments be guaranteed against intervention by the central government.

Within the government and the ANC, which have already begun full-scale election campaigns, the prevailing view is that the king has long been little more than a pawn of Chief Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi controls the royal budget. The king, in turn, delivers the support of traditional Zulus for Inkatha.

The government has been courted by the king with promises to protect his budget and symbolic status, hoping to woo the monarch away

from Chief Buthelezi and thus force the Inkatha leader to be more compromising.

According to some government officials, the king's abrupt demand for a real kingdom is a sign that he is still in league with Chief Buthelezi. The demand, these officials say, is a bluff contrived to make Chief Buthelezi's position seem more moderate.

Three Inkatha officials said this was a drastic misreading of Zulu politics.

According to these officials, Chief Buthelezi had stiffened his position in the talks after being rebuffed by the newly assertive king for not doing enough to defend royal interests.

The Inkatha officials say the rift between the chief and the king is a resurfacing of tensions buried since an open clash in the 1970s. At the time, the king, egged on by ambitious Zulu princes and a white government that found Chief Buthelezi too independent, set out to assume many of his chief minister's powers. Chief Buthelezi threatened to cut off his allowance.

Since then, the king and Chief Buthelezi have settled into a comfortable mutual dependency.

But now, the Inkatha officials said, the king senses a chance to assert himself.

"Is the king playing a bad cop so as to put Buthelezi in a good light?" an Inkatha official mused. "Possible. But there is a real tension that has always been there. From my own knowledge, I think Buthelezi was genuinely shocked by the king's position. He has never favored an absolute monarchy or secession."

The Khmer Rouge denied that the base had fallen and said they had defeated the government forces, inflicting hundreds of casualties.

## Khmer Rouge Lose Base to Phnom Penh

Agence France-Press

**PHNOM PENH** — Government troops killed 32 guerrillas during the seizure of a major Khmer Rouge base in northwest Cambodia, a Ministry of Information spokesman said Wednesday.

The Khmer Rouge denied that the base had fallen and said they had defeated the government forces, inflicting hundreds of casualties.

The government side lost 20 men with 62 wounded, mostly by mines, in the attack on the base at Angkor Veng, near the Thai border in Siem Reap Province, the spokesman, Sieng La Presse, said.

The casualties listed were for the period of Feb. 1 to 6, he said, adding that the base had fallen Saturday. Government troops also captured 24 guerrillas while 45 others, including a general, defected to the government side and 150 weapons were seized, the spokesman said.

Along Veng has been the Khmer Rouge headquarters and supply base for guerrilla operations in north and central Cambodia.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, who along with Hun Sen is prime minister, described the seizure as a significant victory for the government. The prince said the base, with its 3,000 dwellings, was even bigger than the Khmer Rouge's main headquarters at Pailin in Battambang Province.

Despite this, Sieng La Presse, echoing comments made by the prince and Mr. Hun Sen, said the guerrillas had not put up tough resistance.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### Swiss Program Revives Debate On the Legalization of Drugs

The beginning of a new Swiss drug-purification program for addicts, using pure heroin provided quite officially by a French company, has revived debate over legalization of hard drugs in Europe.

The Swiss program, begun recently in Zurich and six other cantons, is to provide heroin, morphine or methadone for three years to 700 volunteers under strict medical supervision. All those taking part are over 18, have unsuccessfully tried detoxification, and were found by doctors to be in a state of physical deterioration. The program aims to help them reduce their dependence and to cut down drug-related crime; in addition, social workers will try to help addicts find housing and work.

Swiss authorities had to obtain United Nations permission to buy 15 kilograms (33 pounds) of heroin from a French company, Francopha, because such purchases violate a Convention on narcotics control. Francopha in turn received authorization for the deal — kept secret until the heroin had

safely been transported to Switzerland — from the French government.

Alain Labrousse, director of a drugs monitoring organization in France, said he found it "surprising and paradoxical that the government approved such a sale even though it refuses to take part in a real debate on drug legalization."

In Portugal, Health Minister Paulo Mendo said this week that the European Union should study legalization. "The notion that I can avoid crime by getting a drug addict and giving him drugs is, from a medical viewpoint, perfectly sound," he said.

And in Rotterdam, Police Chief Rob Hessing said that only by legalizing heroin sales and possession could smuggling be combated.

### Around Europe

The entire panel of Gardeners' Question Time, one of the BBC's favorite radio programs, has defected to a commercial station. The five panelists left after the program's chairman, Stefan Buczacki, was dropped in a takeover aimed at attracting younger listeners, according to the commercial station, Classic FM.

"With Classic, the program will retain its homely flavor," said Mr. Buczacki. "As it will continue to be broadcast from village halls."

GQT, as fans call the BBC program, has

been on the air since 1947 and has 1.3 million regular listeners.

The director of the morgue at Copenhagen's Institute for Forensic Medicine has been suspended for allowing unauthorized people to view cadavers — for an admission fee of about 38. The director, Bjarne Hansen, even allowed visitors to touch and photograph bodies, according to Söndagsavisen, a Danish newspaper. The director, a member of parliament, said he feared that the Danish people's trust in the medical system would be seriously damaged and that fewer people might now be willing to leave their bodies to science.

It turns out that France's new high-tech 50 franc bill, developed at great expense and supposedly close to counterfeit-proof, has a weakness. So learned a Caracassonne man when he innocently tried to pay for a purchase using one of the bills. The shopowner, finding the bill a bit odd, passed it over a detecting device, which rejected it. Only then did the man realize that the bill, retrieved from a load of washing, had noticeably shrunk. The Bank of France insists that its bills are not designed to stand up to washing machine conditions. So money launderers beware.

Brian Knowlton

## WORLD BRIEFS

### French Fishermen to Vote on Strike

**PARIS (AP)** — In a stormy meeting that was to end a violent weeklong strike, representatives of France's fishermen decided on Wednesday to put the question to a full vote Thursday.

United States fish exporters, meanwhile, protested moves by the French government to limit imports, saying tons of frozen fish were left rotting at French airports.

Operations of smaller French vessels asserted that new government funding and measures to prop up prices were mainly helping larger producers, and they demanded more relief. Fishermen in the Brittany port of Le Guilvinec-bood Dominique Lapart, head of the nationwide Fishing Survival Committee, who urged them to return to work.

### EU Angers Vatican on Homosexuals

**VATICAN CITY (Reuters)** — The Vatican harshly criticized a European Parliament resolution that homosexual couples should be allowed to marry and adopt children, saying Wednesday that "no man can take the place of a natural mother."

Homosexuality is an "aberrant deviation" and children adopted by homosexuals will bear the scars of suffering and frustration, said L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper. "Encouraging homosexual tendencies means overturning natural order, set by God at the moment of Creation," the newspaper said in an editorial.

The European Parliament resolution on Tuesday, which is not binding on the 12 European Union members, was drawn up by a German Green member of parliament, Claudia Roth, and was approved in a parliamentary vote in Strasbourg by 159 to 96. It also calls for an end to the prosecution of homosexuality as a public nuisance or gross indecency, and to discrimination in criminal, civil, contract and commercial law.

### Georgia Vows to Protect Jewish Sites

**TBILISI, Georgia (AP)** — The Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, has ordered his government to protect Jewish historical sites after the recent desecration of a Jewish cemetery in Tbilisi, the Georgian capital.

Mr. Shevardnadze promised in his decree that he would not allow the disruption of "26 centuries of friendship between the Georgian and Jewish peoples."

Dozens of headstones in a Jewish graveyard in the Ortachala district of Tbilisi were destroyed by vandals in late January. To demonstrate that Georgia will not allow anti-Semitism to take hold, Mr. Shevardnadze set up a commission to protect Jewish religious and cultural monuments and ordered a team of investigators to try to find the people responsible for the graveyard incident.

### For the Record

Jacques Attali, former president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, has won symbolic damages of 1 franc in a libel suit against Le Point, a Paris weekly. The suit concerned a report that Mr. Attali had sought an apartment worth 5 million francs (\$837,000) from the government. (AFP)

### Correction

A back-page article in the Feb. 4 editions incorrectly credited Johnny Mandel for writing the music for the television series "Peter Gunn." The composer was Henry Mancini.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Like Continental, USAir Cuts Fares

**NEW YORK (AP)** — USAir has cut the price of some business tickets in half and lopped up to 70 percent off leisure fares in answer to Continental Airlines' cheaper rates.

The lower prices, which apply to 96 destinations, are not a sale but new fares USAir will charge for the mostly short- to medium-haul routes, a spokesman said.

Continental said it would match USAir's prices on routes where they compete. Several other major carriers said they were studying the reductions and would probably match them on such routes.

### French High-Speed Train Derails

**BESANCON, France (AP)** — A high-speed train derailed at 105 kilometers per hour Wednesday while gathering speed in leaving Besancon, officials said. It apparently hit a buffer that had fallen off a freight train. No injuries were reported among the 200 people aboard.

On Dec. 21, a TGV ran off the tracks near the northern town of Chaulaines at about 300 kilometers (190 miles) per hour after the ground collapsed because of a cavity underneath dating from World War I. One person was injured.

The number of traffic deaths in France last year, at 9,052, was still the highest in Europe, the police said Wednesday. It was one and a half times as many as in Germany and twice as many as in Britain. (Reuters)

All Nippon Airways has announced that it will increase the distance between seat rows in business class by 25.5 centimeters, to 127 centimeters (50 inches), starting next month, and that seats will be recline an extra 10 degrees, to 49 degrees. (Reuters)

The U.S. Embassy in Cairo takes seriously Islamic militants' warnings to all foreigners to leave Egypt immediately, the U.S. State Department said, and has informed Americans in Egypt of the latest threats. (AP)

OVERHEARD



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# THE AMERICAS / EXPORTING A LIFESTYLE

## Health Costs Study: A Cautionary Note Budget Head Sees Savings Despite Big Projected Deficit

**WASHINGTON** — The director of the Congressional Budget Office cautioned on Wednesday against reading too much into his agency's calculation that President Bill Clinton's health-care plan would drive the United States deficit up by \$126 billion between 1995 and 2004.

The budget office director, Robert D. Reischauer, stressed that in that same time period, the plan would reduce the nation's medical bills by a third of a trillion dollars.

Mr. Reischauer told the Senate Finance Committee on Wednesday that "without President Clinton's proposed caps on insurance premiums, the costs would be 'quite a bit higher.'"

He urged legislators to "design a health-care plan that makes sense."

"You shouldn't let budgetary treatment dictate program design," he said.

After Mr. Reischauer's statement on Tuesday that the Clinton health plan would add more than \$120 billion to the deficit within a decade, the Republicans claimed that he had delivered a knockout blow to the president's proposal.

The House Republican whip, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, said that the budget office report made Mr. Clinton's plan "dead on arrival" and that the House should get on with writing its own bipartisan bill.

Democratic congressional leaders consulted with Mr. Clinton on Wednesday and said there was no reason to panic.

"It's not a problem," said the House majority leader, Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, stressing that the report showed that the White House plan could cover all Americans and still cut medical bills in the long run.

"The differences are relatively small, and we will resolve them on the Hill," said Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee. "The president has the only sensible, workable plan that provides universal coverage for every American."

The Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, itemized some of the positive points in the budget office analysis from the administration's perspective, including its projection that it would lower business health insurance costs by \$90 billion in 2004 alone.

Mr. Reischauer said that "the vast preponderance of that money would be returned to workers in the form of higher wages."

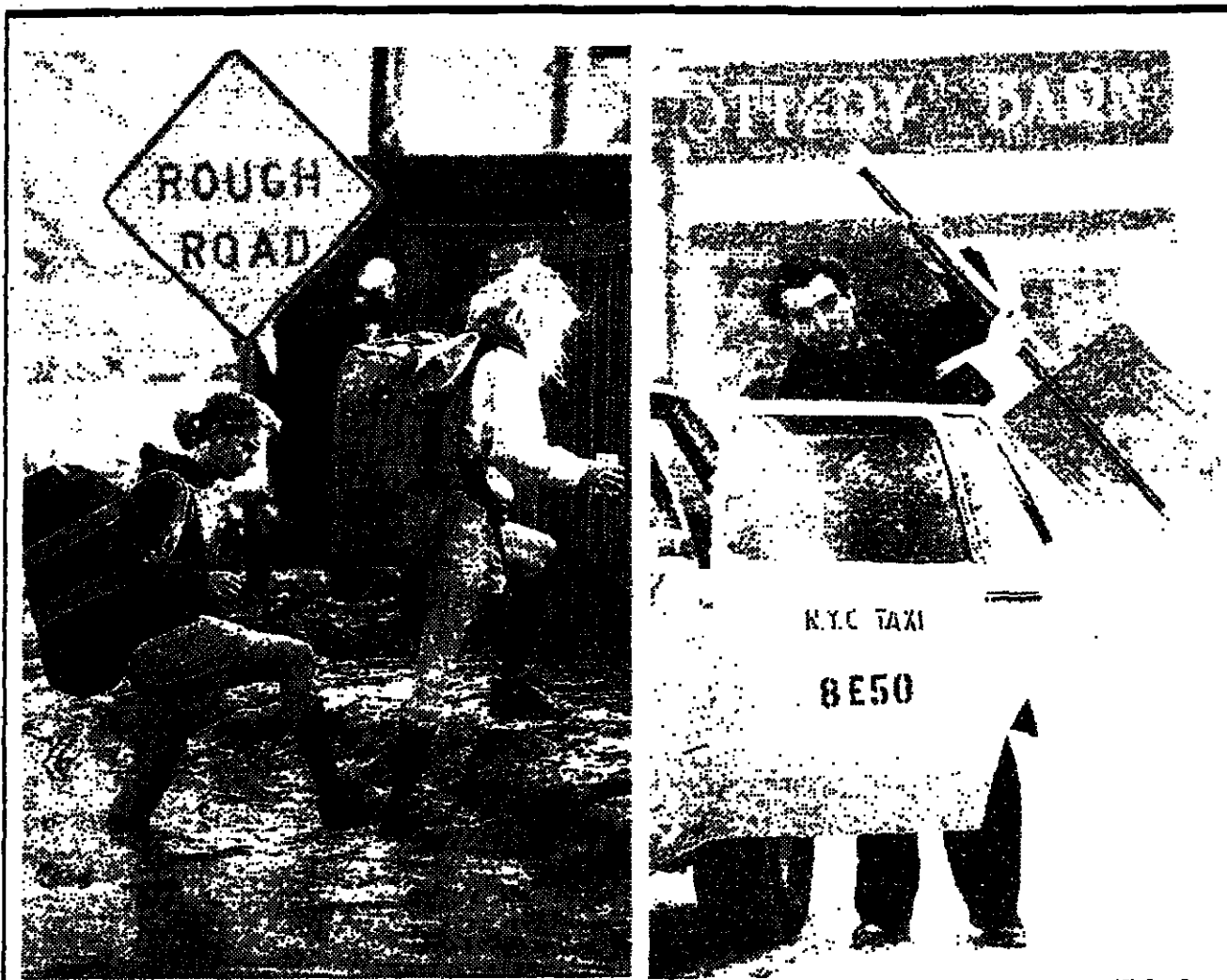
Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, who called himself one of only three Republican senators who support the idea of limiting insurance premiums, said it would be hard for Congress to muster "the will to stick with those caps."

By resisting White House arguments to keep most of the costs plan off-budget, Mr. Reischauer became an instant hero to Republicans. That gives them an opening to label as taxes the insurance premiums that employers would pay, and to claim that Mr. Clinton is calling for a huge tax increase.

Representative Richard K. Armitage, Republican of Texas, chairman of the House Republican Conference, called the budget office report "a victory for good government and honest bookkeeping."

But Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, said that when the smoke cleared, the budget office's analysis would be seen as "a solid vote of confidence in the administration's plan."

"The plan is sound economically," he said. "The numbers add up."



**BATTILING THE ELEMENTS** — Two residents of Malibu, California, wading across a mud-filled highway to get to their flooded apartment. Heavy rains touched off heavy mud slides in the area, where much protective vegetation had been burned away in recent fires. In New York, a man struggled into a taxi with his newly purchased snow shovel as storms renewed their assault on the area.

## Prosecution Rests In N.Y. Bombing After 207 Witnesses

**NEW YORK** — After more than four months of testimony, the government has rested its case against the four defendants in the World Trade Center trial.

With the 207 witnesses the prosecution called to the stand and the 1,003 exhibits it presented to the jury, the prosecution was trying to produce an avalanche of circumstantial evidence.

Prosecutors rested their case on Tuesday after two final days of testimony by David Williams, who gave an overview of the evidence as the FBI's primary investigator of the terrorist bombing last Feb. 26.

Defense attorneys are expected to start presenting evidence later this week. It is considered unlikely, however, that any of the defendants will choose to take the witness stand.

The prosecution has built its case entirely on indirect evidence against four people it calls "foot soldiers," who are accused of constructing the bomb that devastated the World Trade Center, killing six people, injuring more than 1,000 and disabling the building for a month.

The chief prosecutor, Gilmore Childers, presented one element of circumstantial evidence after another to try to show that the defendants rented an apartment and a storage shed in New Jersey to mix chemicals for the bomb and had access to joint bank accounts to finance their endeavors.

One of the most discouraging moments for prosecutors occurred when a Jersey City gas station attendant was called to the stand to identify two defendants — Mohammed A. Salameh and Mahmud Abouhalima — who he said filled up their yellow rental van before the blast.

After accurately describing the physical features of Mr. Salameh and Mr. Abouhalima, the witness, Willie Hernandez Moosh, was asked to identify them in the courtroom. He unaccountably pointed to two members of the jury, leaving the courtroom rocking in laughter.

Witnesses said a third defendant, Nidal A. Ayyad, who held joint bank accounts with Mr. Salameh, ordered chemicals of the type investigators believe were used in the trade center bomb, purportedly for a second bomb. Again, the evidence was circumstantial.

Mohammed Ahmad Ajaj, the final defendant, was in jail on a passport violation at the time of the bombing. The government's theory is that Mr. Ajaj provided bomb-making manuals to the conspirators as early as September 1992, when he entered the country from Pakistan. (NYT, LAT)

## Whether Nacho or Burger, It Sounds Appetizing to Asians

**By Charles P. Wallace**  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**HONG KONG** — The restaurant seemed strangely familiar: A Los Angeles Times news rack was nestled next to the front door. The L.A. Raiders were playing on the large-screen televisions overhead and yuppies at the bar munched buffalo wings and "Dodger Dogs."

The menu offered Rodeo Drive nachos, Santa Monica clam chowder and a vegetarian club sandwich. The ambience seemed straight out of Hollywood.

But barely visible, past the neon signs in the polished plate glass, loomed the Bank of China building — an unmistakable Hong Kong landmark. Welcome to L.A. Café, a new restaurant chain, which is doing booming business by selling a slice of California to Asia.

"This wouldn't work in L.A., where it's old hat," said J.R. Robertson, an expatriate U.S. insurance executive who founded the restaurant a year ago. "We're selling the L.A. lifestyle, which means exotic here. Asians are throwing away the values of older generations and this kind of place is different from anything they are used to."

While American gourmets increasingly experiment with the foods of Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia and even Burma, Asian diners have been falling head over heels in love with American food — from Big Macs to Häagen-Dazs.

In fact, when the fast-food franchiser McDonald's opened its first restaurant in Singapore in 1982, it quickly became the biggest-selling McDonald's in the world. Now, 8 of the world's top 10 McDonald's are in Asia — 7 in Hong Kong and 1 in Beijing.

Take a stroll down Bangkok's Silom Road and you might think you had been transported to a suburban U.S. shopping mall. McDonald's, Pizza Hut, Swensen's Ice Cream and a Sizzler Steak House on one side of the avenue. Arby's and Burger King on the other.

Tony Roma's, a Dallas-based franchise chain that specializes in ribs, opened its doors in Singapore a year ago and has a line around the block every night. With only 130 seats, it sells 800 meals a day. Franchised by Indonesian entrepreneurs.

Another company that is advancing in Asia is Kentucky Fried Chicken, now a subsidiary of PepsiCo Inc. and renamed KFC, with "the colonel" demoted to a peripheral role. Tim Lane, KFC's president for Asia, says that in the last four years the number of its chicken restaurants in Southeast Asia has risen from 250 to 600; the Japanese market has grown from 600 to 1,000. Thailand, where there were none as recently as 1989, has 50 KFC outlets.

"Chicken is a great concept for Asia because it's familiar and there are no health or religious issues," Mr. Lane said.

Although rents are often higher in Asia's congested cities than in the United States, increased business more than compensates. Mr. Lane said that while the typical KFC restaurant in the United States does \$200,000 a month in business, the average outlet in Asia takes in \$750,000.

Daniel Ng, a chemical engineer who became a millionaire as the Hong Kong franchise owner for McDonald's, recalled that in the early 1980s, many people warned him against entering the fast-food business. "Chinese won't eat hamburgers," he recalled being told.

Mr. Ng now owns 72 McDonald's in Hong Kong and 3 in China; he has a one-third interest in the Singapore franchise.

One thing that sets Asia apart from other regions is the relative strength of its families. Food outlets with the strongest appeal to families seem to have the most success. Some restaurant operators have found, however, that Asian tastes differ. In Thailand, Pizza Hut puts pineapple on some of its pizzas and hot sauce on the tables. KFC offers a "hot and spicy" version of the old standby for Asians accustomed to piquant food.

U.S. marketers also had to rethink strategies to accommodate cultural differences.

The Hard Rock Café, for example, was a big success in Singapore and Jakarta, but stumbled in Thailand. For one thing, Thai customers were offended by the Hard Rock's legendary friendly waiters, who were encouraged to sit with the customers to take their orders, said James Choong, financial director of the restaurant. That was not used to sitting with servants.

Another complication was the name — many Thais considered a "café" a euphemism for a brothel. The company stuck with its name, but got its waiters to take orders standing up; business is slowly improving.

The Asian welcome, while warm, has not been universal. Many countries view with suspicion any hint that American values are being imported to their relatively conservative countries.

"We should not be swayed by the trend toward eating nonrice food, including Western food," Indonesia's vice president, Try Sutrisno, warned in September.

## \$500,000 Is Vindication For a Harassed Taxpayer

**NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE**

**WASHINGTON** — In what is almost certainly the largest payment ever by the Internal Revenue Service for harassing a taxpayer, the agency has written a \$500,000 check to a prominent Miami lawyer to settle his accusations that three vindictive agency employees violated his civil rights.

The lawyer, Daniel N. Heller, won the settlement last month after a struggle with the IRS that began in 1975 and that resulted in, among other things, Mr. Heller's serving four months in prison.

"This \$500,000 apology by the IRS is my total vindication," Mr. Heller said. "It proves I never cheated on my tax returns, never owed any money to the IRS, paid all my taxes on time and was totally innocent of the trumped-up charges filed against me."

Mr. Heller's troubles began when The Miami News, where he was general counsel, reported that an IRS team was engaged in illegal spying on the sexual and drinking habits of important local citizens. The newspaper gave the spying activity the name "Operation Leprechaun." The IRS, believing the newspaper obtained information from within the agency, asked Mr. Heller to identify the source. He refused, citing the First Amendment.

He had what a judge later called "a heated exchange of words" with one agent — a man the paper had identified as head of the spy operation. "They were very menacing and very threatening to me," Mr. Heller said in a telephone interview.

After filing his tax return for 1976, Mr. Heller was investigated for tax evasion, with one of the three agents on his case turning out to be the head of "Operation Leprechaun." In 1982, he was indicted and convicted.

## Away From Politics

- A reporter for The Tribune Chronicle of Warren, Ohio, Lisa A. Abraham, has been in jail three weeks, longer than any American reporter in a decade, because she refused to testify before a grand jury about an interview she conducted with a county official accused of improper use of government funds.
- A storm that dumped another blanket of heavy snow across the United States has followed that up with a sheen of ice in the North. "It's not going to thaw, it's going to be solid ice on top of whatever we have," a National Weather Service forecaster said, predicting a foot (30 centimeters) of snow on top of the record 8.9 inches (23 centimeters) that fell Tuesday at Newark International Airport.
- Execution by hanging is constitutional, a sharply divided federal appeals court has ruled in San Francisco. By a 6-to-5 vote, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals rejected the claim of a triple-murderer, Charles R. Campbell, who argued that death by hanging constituted "cruel and unusual punishment."
- A California grand jury considering child sex abuse charges against the pop star Michael Jackson heard testimony from the actor's brother, Brandon, son, Mike, who has worked for Mr. Jackson as a bodyguard. Last month, Mr. Jackson, 35, reached a settlement with a 14-year-old who said the entertainer had molested him. (NYT, AP, LAT)

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Clinton's New Anti-Drug Plan

**WASHINGTON** — President Bill Clinton unveiled an anti-drug plan Wednesday that puts added emphasis on treatment and prevention, calling it an approach that is "both smart and tough."

Overall, the \$132 billion proposal would increase anti-drug funding by \$1 billion — the first increase in anti-drug spending in two years. It also represents a departure from the drug-fighting philosophy of the Bush administration.

The plan increases spending for prevention and treatment by \$826.5 million — or 18 percent — to \$5.4 billion. Mr. Clinton says the plan seeks to put 140,000 more hard-core drug users into drug treatment in the next year.

"No nation can fight crime and drugs without dealing honestly and forthrightly with the problem of drug addiction," Mr. Clinton said. (AP)

### Panel Clears Talbot Nomination

**WASHINGTON** — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved Strobe Talbot's nomination to be deputy secretary of state Wednesday after pressing the former journalist on his views on Israel.

The committee voted, 17 to 2, to send Mr. Talbot's nomination to the full Senate for confirmation, with Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, and Hank Brown, Republican of Colorado, dissenting. The nomination came under some fire because of Mr. Talbot's writings when he was a correspondent for Time magazine, which critics said displayed bias against Israel.

Mr. Talbot, Mr. Clinton's close friend since they were Rhodes scholars and roommates at Oxford University 25 years ago, is currently the State Department's ambassador-at-large for Russia and the other former Soviet republics. Another old friend from Oxford, Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich, was on hand at the confirmation hearing Tuesday in support of Mr. Talbot.

Several national Jewish groups and at least two Republican senators, Connie Mack of Florida and Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York, have come out against the nomination since last week, when the Zionist Organization of America drew attention to Mr. Talbot's writings.

During the hearing, Mr. Talbot said he had at times deviated from his "core beliefs" on Israel "in the heat of forensic and journalistic battle." But he said that he had always believed the U.S.-Israel relation was unshakable. (AP)

### Senate Approves 4 as Envoys

**WASHINGTON** — The Senate approved the nominations of four Democratic loyalists to ambassadorial posts after a four-month delay caused by questions over their foreign policy expertise.

M. Larry Lawrence, a San Diego developer and hotel owner, was confirmed as ambassador to Switzerland by a 76-to-19 vote. The other three, K. Terry Dornbush for the Netherlands, Sidney Williams for the Bahamas, and Thomas Siebert for Sweden, were approved by a voice vote.

Mr. Lawrence was singled out last year by the American Foreign Service Association for his lack of foreign affairs experience and allegations of irregularities in his campaign contributions to the Democratic Party.

Mr. Dornbush has given more than \$250,000 to the Democratic Party over the past three elections, and Mr. Lawrence almost \$200,000. Mr. Williams is married to Representative Maxine Waters of California. Mr. Siebert was a classmate of Mr. Clinton's at Georgetown University. (AP)

### Quote/Unquote

Health and Human Services Secretary Donna E. Shalala: "In this administration, there are so many women at high levels that you literally can move a major policy issue all the way to the president's desk without ever touching a man's hands." (WP)

## 2 Top Pentagon Aides Take Aim At Balanced-Budget Amendment

**WASHINGTON** — The Pentagon's two senior officials have taken an unvarnished stance against the latest plan for a balanced-budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry and General John M. Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have told Congress that the amendment would probably force large and immediate cuts in the discretionary portion of the federal budget, about half of which goes to the military.

"We are for, as I suppose most American citizens are for, a balanced budget," Mr. Perry said Tuesday. But under the proposed amendment, which would mandate a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can conclude that it would have a devastating effect on our ability to maintain an adequate defense structure."

General Shalikashvili said he was reluctant, as a nonpartisan military official, to enter into a "politically charged" debate, and then he did. "I fully align myself with Secretary Perry on this issue," he said.

Mr. Perry's assessment of the effect on military programs assumed that Congress would balance the budget by cutting discretionary

federal spending and leaving in place mandatory programs such as Medicare and food stamps.

The last drive for a balanced-budget amendment, in 1992, came within nine votes of the needed two-thirds majority in the House; in the Senate, it died in a filibuster.

But the latest version of the amendment, introduced last year by Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, swept easily through the Judiciary Committee.

It would prohibit the government from running a deficit except in time of war or imminent war, or unless three-fifths of Congress voted to suspend the ban.

## CANCER: Are Newer Generations at Greater Risk?

**Continued from Page 1**

into account. They were calculated as simple fractions: the number of new diagnoses (deaths) for a given age group divided by the size of the population in that age. This made the rates "age-adjusted."

The researchers divided cancer into two groups: those such as lung, larynx, esophagus and mouth, likely to be caused in part by smoking; and all others, such as colon, breast, cervix and lymph node, in which smoking plays little role.

They then looked at two trends: the change in cancer rates during the 15-year period, and changes in the risk of getting cancer among different age-group "cohorts" of

people born between 1888 and the mid-1950s. Only data on whites were used because cancer statistics for other racial groups for 1973 to 1987 were not reliable, the researchers said.

Among the findings:

- In the 15 years between 1973 and 1987, the overall mortality rate dropped 19 percent for people in the 65- to 74-year-old age group. Deaths from cardiovascular disease dropped 36 percent, but deaths from cancer rose 8 percent.
- During the 15-year period, the rate of new smoking-related cancers in women rose by 50 percent, but stayed steady in men. The rate of cancer not related to smoking, in contrast, stayed stable in women but rose about 20 percent in men.
- Women born in the 1920s and 1930s had a risk six times greater of developing a smoking-related cancer than women born between 1888 and 1897 — a finding that reflects the explosive increase in women's smoking in mid-century.

This trend appears to have peaked, with women born in the late 1950s now showing about a fivefold risk compared with those born at the end of the 19th century.

- Men born between 1948 and 1957 are three times more likely to contract a nonsmoking-related cancer than men born shortly before the turn of the century, and about two times more likely to develop any type of cancer.
- For women, the risk of non-smoking-related cancers peaked with the cohort born between 1913 and 1922. It has remained steady among women born in the three decades thereafter — a rate about 30 percent higher than that seen for women born in the 1890s. When breast cancer is looked at alone, however, risk of developing the disease has continued to rise steadily. Women born in the 1950s have 2.7 times greater risk of getting the disease than women born 50 years earlier.

## SLEEPLESS: Aftershocking

**Continued from Page 1**

Oregon Spring, Sparkletts, Evian and Crystal Geyser. "Everywhere I go when I see water, I buy it," said Ms. Jacobson, a psychic.

Last week, Karen K. Ross, a psychologist, and Matt Healy, a marriage therapist, gave a free earthquake stress seminar at a church in Brentwood. Ms. Ross gave a demonstration in deep breathing, which she advised for anxiety and fear of aftershocks.

Mr. Healy put in a good word for denial. "Denial gets a bad rap," he said. "Denial allows you to have a full bladder and drive away."

Peter Berrocal, a real-estate manager who was there, shared his own post-earthquake, stress-busting technique: counting to 100. "I don't drive," he said. "I take taxis. I say to the taxi driver, 'Excuse me, you may think I'm crazy, but I need you to count to 100 with me; I'll pay you extra. I give them \$5. Then we sort of chant together.'"

There are all kinds of ways of coping with aftershocks. Frank Simonelli, a marketing consultant in Beverly Hills, eats doughnuts. Rick Sherman, the West Coast marketing manager for Geffen Records, said that on the advice of a therapist he had taught his 2-year-old son, Andy, to yell, "Go away, big boom, go away!"

The earthquake has altered life here in all sorts of ways. With some freeways shut down, and those that are open more crowded than ever, thousands of people have taken public transportation for the first time.

Before the earthquake, the Santa Clarita route, from the Antelope Valley to downtown Los Angeles, carried 950 passengers a day, according to Peter Hidalgo, a spokesman for Metrolink. On Jan. 25, 21,000 passengers rode that line, though the number is now at 10,000 a day.

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Jean-Paul Carteron  
President of the Crans-Montana Forum

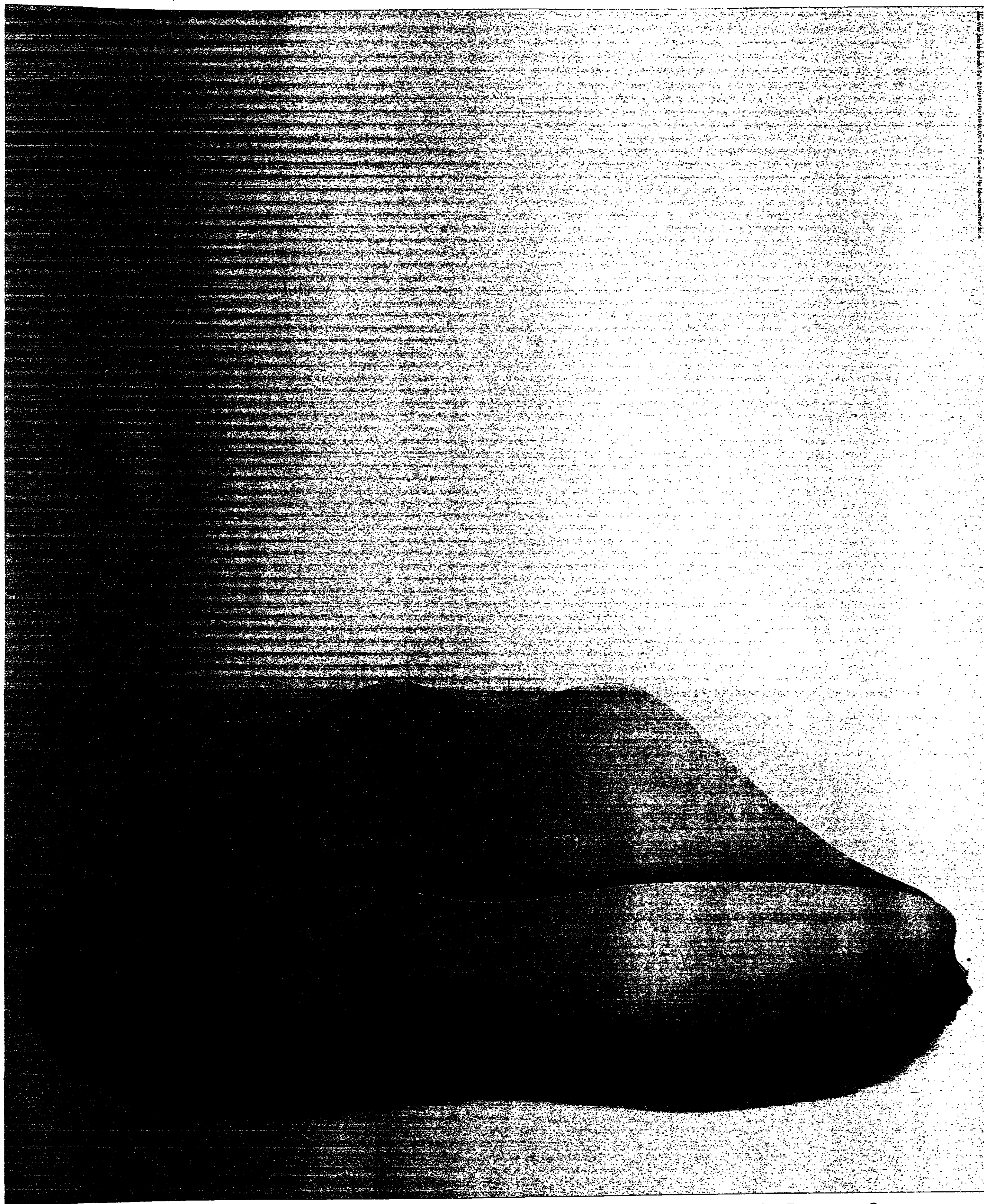
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# Herald Tribune

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## The Rest Is Up to Beijing

The State Department's annual review of human rights paints a grim picture of China's police state, documenting torture, forced confessions and long imprisonment for ideological "crimes." The White House must decide this spring on China's continued access to low American tariffs; the report is a reminder of how far Beijing still has to go to meet the conditions that President Bill Clinton set down in an executive order last May.

That order set only two firm conditions: that China ease restrictions on emigration and comply with its own promises to stop exporting goods made by enslaved prisoners. It also called on Beijing to demonstrate significant progress on releasing political prisoners, ending religious persecution, allowing medical treatment for prisoners, protecting Tibet's cultural heritage and stopping the jamming of Voice of America broadcasts.

For the administration, and for most human rights activists, renewal of trade privileges is the goal, but not if Beijing makes a mockery of reasonable U.S. conditions. The administration's final decision will most likely hinge on three things: the fate of some 100 political prisoners, whose release Washington has expressed special concern; negotiations for Red Cross inspections of Chinese prison camps;

and China's follow-through on its agreement to allow U.S. inspection of sites where the production of slave labor exports has been alleged.

Beijing has made some promising human rights gestures in the early weeks of this year, so it is reasonable to hope that renewal will be possible, although probably some conditions will still need to be attached.

Some argue — correctly — that China's continued economic contact with the West has a positive influence on human rights, and that to end China's trade privileges would isolate further those Chinese who are struggling for democracy. However, the United States now buys one-third of China's exports and provides Beijing with its only significant hard currency. To lose trade privileges would be a severe blow for Beijing. America has a lot more leverage over China than it ever exercised in the years of George Bush's presidency.

The challenge for President Clinton is to balance America's humane values with legitimate U.S. business and strategic interests, including the need for Chinese cooperation in discouraging North Korea from developing nuclear weapons. The best way to achieve that balance is to keep human rights demands modest and achievable. Mr. Clinton's 1993 executive order did that. The rest is up to Beijing.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Hear the Budget Noises

It is a ritual, and not an altogether healthy one, that as soon as a president's budget lands, the opposition party takes off on the attack. Democrats usually attack Republican presidents for going after worthy domestic programs. Republicans attack Democratic presidents for spending too much altogether, except perhaps on defense. The rules generally held this week, with Republicans complaining that President Bill Clinton was cutting the deficit too little and defense too much. But before the partisan battle begins in earnest, it is worth examining some of the choices that Mr. Clinton has actually made. Whatever else is true of his new budget, it clearly reflects the constraints of the two big deficit reduction deals of recent years, one passed under George Bush in 1990, the other pushed by Mr. Clinton last year. Both deals forced a pro-government president to take some major whacks at government.

For example, Mr. Clinton's budget for housing includes a big increase in funding for programs for the homeless — from \$823 million in 1994 to \$1.63 billion for 1995. But to pay for this he has sharply cut spending on public housing.

In the Health and Human Services budget, Mr. Clinton includes a major increase in financing for Head Start, along with increases for immunization and drug treatment programs and for research at the National Institutes of Health. But he slashes the fuel assistance program for low-income people by more than \$1 billion.

In the Agriculture Department, total outlays are down by \$4.6 billion, mostly because of cuts in price support programs for farmers. But smaller shifts within the department are also revealing. Food stamp spending is cut by about \$365 million, but spending on the Women, Infants and Children program is up by almost exactly the same amount.

Mr. Clinton's choices have already been challenged. Interestingly, many of the challenges have come from Democrats and constituents friendly to the president.

Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, a Clinton loyalist, is unhappy with the fuel assistance cuts. Representative Ron Dellums, the California Democrat who chairs the Armed Services Committee, thinks Mr. Clinton has given too much to the Pentagon. Mr. Clinton has long been close to the Children's Defense Fund. But Sharon Daly, the group's government affairs director, criticized him for "robbing Peter to pay Paul" in making some of his domestic cuts.

The fact that the president is being criticized by both Democrats and Republicans does not prove that he has achieved some golden mean of moderation. But the difficult choices reflected in his budget do demonstrate that over a period of years, in a messy and often contentious way, Congress has put some real and rather tough limitations on federal spending. The deficit is a long way from zero, but for now, at least, the numbers — and the political pressures — are moving in the right direction.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Wish the New Boy Well

"When was the last time you saw Michael Jordan nervous?" the Chicago White Sox general manager Ron Schuler asked on Monday. Amid the astonishment and occasionally churlish speculation over Mr. Jordan's decision to play professional baseball, the question is a good one to keep in mind.

Some see the whole thing as a grab for more money; by Mr. Jordan and by the White Sox owner Jerry Reinsdorf, who now has an instant gate attraction in Nashville, where Mr. Jordan will start learning his new trade. Others ask why Mr. Reinsdorf gave this man a chance over others who have paid more dues and shown more promise. The answer is that Michael Jordan is a phenomenal talent, and it is a fascinating experiment — as if Albert Einstein had decided to give up physics to try

finding a cure for cancer. Somebody, somewhere, would have given him a research grant.

Mr. Jordan will keep his lucrative endorsements whether he plays baseball or not. He is hardly in need of money or fame, although cynics may see this as a publicity buildup for a return to basketball. Fans, incurable romantics, will prefer to believe that what he really needed — as he said when he retired from basketball — was a challenge. Something to get nervous about. It's a long shot; as more than one major league player pointed out, he has not yet faced a good curve ball. If he wins him well, in basketball, Michael Jordan long ago left behind the fear of failure and the opportunity to grow. Now he has both.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

### Why the Gun to Japan's Head?

Last July, Bill Clinton said that "there is no more important bilateral relationship than our relationship with Japan." Indeed, the American president said, this was a fact that "leaves no room for debate." We share that view. And we think Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa might find it reassuring when he sits down with the president in Washington to find out what the "black America" thinks it is doing with its Asia policy. Washington's policy seems curiously designed to alienate long-time friends while letting armed enemies off the hook.

American badging [of Japan] comes just as increasing globalization is impressing upon Japan that it is no longer possible to run a Robinson Crusoe economy and remain competitive. In the midst of a revolution — no less than the best-up of Japan Inc. — Mr. Clinton has managed to give the Japanese the moral high ground on free trade of Asia. The administration's policy has met with bafflement [in China], what Asia would like to see is a policy that gently increases the pressure for liberalization through trade and investment. Instead,

Mickey Kantor claws back China's textile quotas and gleats about imposing a new one on silk. The White House has done what no one in 1989 would have thought possible: created sympathy for Beijing.

One is not an argument against American leadership; just the opposite. But America will better serve its own interests and goals if it draws them far more narrowly and leads by example, especially on trade liberalization.

For years, America has been urging Japan to loosen the grip of powerful bureaucrats on industry, stimulate domestic consumer demand and cut red tape — all measures designed to spur Japanese to buy more foreign goods. Japan now has a prime minister, Morihiro Hosokawa, who wants to do all three. So what does Washington do? Put a gun to his head and cock the hammer. Washington calls this approach "voluntary import expansion." What it amounts to is an affirmative-action program for U.S. industry. If you cannot win Japanese consumers through honest competition, set up quotas that force them to buy American.

— The Globe and Mail (Toronto)

## Nations Can Resolve to Act, but Europe Isn't a Nation

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The tragedy of Bosnia has demonstrated the bankruptcy of the idea of collective international responsibility and action. The belief that it is up to "the international community" to do something in Yugoslavia has proved the decisive obstacle to anything serious being done. Only nations act. That is what has been demonstrated.

Serbia, in 1991 a nation but not yet a state, launched this war. The Croatian nation,

**'Europe' will have an international role when the individual nations of Europe resume the burden of judging and acting on their own.**

which had contributed to provoking the war, retaliated against the Serbs. Subsequently a Bosnian nation, which before did not really exist, was created by the war and now has begun to impose its will upon events, to the dismay of Serbs and Croats.

The international community — in all its guises: United Nations, European Union, Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, NATO — has proved incapable of an effective response because it is internally divided. There is no international community with a coherent common view of Yugoslavia or a capacity for common action.

The idea that there is such a community derives from the conviction that there ought

to be one. The lethal rivalries of nationalism and national self-aggrandizement during the last two centuries have inspired two attempts to establish international quasi-governments, or agencies of international order: the League of Nations and the United Nations.

Both were founded on the false notion that a parliament of the world's governments represents the will of the world's peoples. Those peoples have themselves been sentimentally thought to possess common interests that outweigh their national differences, and to be fundamentally disposed — as peoples, not nations — toward peace and altruism. Evidence to the contrary, as in Yugoslavia, has generally tended to be disregarded.

The United Nations includes a limited number of democratic nations, and these are only erratically devoted to justice and a better life for others than themselves. The UN membership otherwise is composed of self-aggrandizing authoritarian governments of various hues, or frankly despotic ones.

Nations usually concern themselves with the fortunes of others only when it suits their own interests. There are exceptions, but not many. Altruism exists but is rarely disinterested. The international interventions of the United States government, from World War I to the Gulf War, have invariably been produced by a theory or ideological conviction that American interests ultimately were implicated.

The permanent members of the Security Council — only three of them, the great powers — decide what the United Na-

tions does. This, in practice, has meant that in the absence of the Soviet veto the United Nations has mostly done what the United States has wanted, from the 1950 intervention in Korea to the 1991 intervention in Iraq.

Only nations are responsible actors. Even when they act collectively it is allied action, not community action. There is a fundamental difference. Nations are responsible, communities are not. Alliances add up to more than their individual members because all have agreed on what to do. Communities add up to less, because their members do not necessarily agree, yet everyone has had to be brought along for the community to act at all.

The 12 countries of the European Union have been unable to agree on a common program of action and risk with respect to Yugoslavia because they have never reached a common agreement on how their interests are at stake. Even the European demand that Sarajevo's siege be lifted, issued after Monday's meeting of foreign ministers in Brussels, had to be equivocal in order to reconcile the new belligerence of France and Belgium with Greece's reluctance to endorse any ultimatum to the Serbs. The European 12, plus the United States, simply do not see the Yugoslav issues in the same way. Hence they have been incapable of collective action.

The 12 countries have set for themselves the goal of a common foreign policy. The fundamental lack of logic of this has once again been shown in the Yugoslav crisis.

A European Union in economic and social matters is possible because its members have common economic and social interests, as well as a consciousness of themselves as a

historical and cultural community. But the members of the European Union do not have a common view of their foreign policy interests, or any geopolitical conception of a world role for Europe. There is a common interest in collective security against external aggression, an interest in peace, a concern to defend the values of Western political civilization. That does not add up to a foreign policy.

Since 1945 the Western community has pretended that the "Western community" was doing this or that, when in fact it was the United States that was doing it with the allies following. On Yugoslavia there has been no American leadership, hence no action beyond the humanitarian.

The lesson of Yugoslavia, coming at a time of qualified American disengagement from Western leadership, is that no international community exists to take over the responsibilities the United States is putting aside. Europe cannot do so because "Europe" has no foreign policy — and cannot have one.

The lesson is that only individual nations have foreign policies. "Europe" will have an international role, and the capacity to deal with Yugoslavia and the crises that will follow the Yugoslav crisis, when the individual nations of Europe have resumed the burden of judging and acting on their own. Nations still are the only responsible political units.

The demonstration of that fact is provided by the abandoned Bosnian nation, which is doing more to save itself, and the values of liberal democracy, than either "Europe" or the United States, or both together.

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## A Rescue Plan for Bosnia in Three Words: Lift, Arm and Strike

By Kemal Kurspahic

ARLINGTON, Virginia — To write or to sit in silent tribute to the innocent victims of a heinous crime in my Sarajevo?

At least 68 people were killed and more than 200 badly wounded in the marketplace close to the cathedral in the heart of old Sarajevo last Saturday. Coldhearted murderers aimed their deadly 120mm mortar shell at the saddest place in the saddest city in the world: at a market where there are no goods to sell and where there is no money to buy, and where desperate people, old, women with children, unarmed civilians, search for things they haven't seen for almost two years.

It was the single deadliest massacre among so many committed since the city became the Bosnian capital by Serbian forces besieging it.

CNN's cameras at the site of the crime recorded angry voices yelling "Thank you, Mr. Butros Ghali, thank you, President Clinton." Of course, these people don't blame the two leaders for the killing. In Sarajevo even children know well

who is shooting at them. Confused, the media regularly report that Muslims accuse Serbs and Serbs accuse Muslims, although there is not a single incident to prove the perverse idea that Muslims massacre their own children.

Those cries represent Sarajevo's shock and disbelief that authorities with the power to stop the crimes could just stand by. It is less than three weeks since the NATO summit in Brussels issued another threat that air strikes might be used against Serbs if the strangulation of Sarajevo continued or if they did not allow opening of the Tuzla airport or replacement of Canadian peacekeepers in besieged Srebrenica.

I agreed with President Bill Clinton's warning to NATO leaders not to make that threat if they did not mean to conduct air strikes. If they were serious in unanimously issuing that statement, they had to act on the very day the summit was over. That day Serbs shelled Sarajevo,

massacring another nine civilians.

There were three other challenges to the responsible world leadership. Two weeks ago, a shell killed six children sledding near apartment buildings in the working-class neighborhood of Alipasani Polje.

Last Friday, another Serbian shell exploded in the neighborhood of Dobrinja, which was built as the Olympic Village for the Winter Olympic Games 10 years ago, killing eight people, mostly women waiting in line for humanitarian aid.

And on Saturday — you all saw what happened.

My city is living, and dying, under a triple death sentence. First, from Serbian gunners aiming at and hitting civilian neighborhoods, markets, hospitals, helpless citizens. Second, from misery. In the midst of a second winter of terror, Sarajevo is without food and without heat, food, water, electricity or gas supplies.

Third, from international indifference. The civilized world just watches

us being exterminated, shows no will to protect us and even imposes an arms embargo that deprives us of the right to self-defense. The arms embargo, which prevents the victim from defending himself, is the only international resolution actually being implemented in Bosnia.

What is happening is not civil war. It is more a war against civilization: against living together in a multiethnic, multi-religious, multicultural society of tolerance. Besieging and massacring Sarajevo, Radovan Karadzic's Serbs are killing that civilization. People at my newspaper Oshobojenje — my Serbian deputy who is replacing me while I am in the United States, our Serbian reporters and columnists — would have no problem identifying who are the bad ones and who the good ones.

For the civilized world, it is long since time to stop the killing of Bosnia and her people. Inaction amounts to complicity in a crime. It encourages fascism to spill over through the Balkans and Europe, making "national security

interests" much harder to defend than now. What could be done? Three things in just three words: lift, arm and strike.

Lift the arms embargo against the country under aggression to give it a fair chance for self-defense.

Arm Bosnians who are exposed to terror by the huge arsenal of the Yugoslav army's heavy weaponry. Strike from the air those artillery positions from which Sarajevo and other Bosnian cities have been terrorized for almost two years now.

That would help create a balance of forces and a more favorable atmosphere for real peace negotiations. The current blackmail against Bosnia to accept realities created by force promises only to divide the country along ethnic lines and to invite new years of ethnic tensions, violence and even more "cleansing."

The writer is editor in chief of the daily Oshobojenje, which has published throughout the siege of Sarajevo. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## Japan: Inevitable Political Reform Before Economic Change

By Stephen Bosworth

TOKYO — For nearly four decades, the relationship between Japan and the United States stood as a great success story. In a remarkably brief time, the two countries passed from bitter conflict to close alliance. The rise of a common adversary, the former Soviet Union, was a key factor. But the relationship came to be much more than a security alliance. The two nations developed an unprecedented degree of economic interdependence, of great benefit to both.

And despite deep differences of culture and history, the two countries have come to share a set of political values about how nations should behave toward each other and how governments should behave toward the people they govern.

Why, then, is the relationship now so charged with political tension, economic friction and, if opinion polls are accurate, growing mutual disenchantment among both peoples?

Why, on the eve of Friday's meeting in Washington between President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, are Americans ominously saying that no deal is better than a bad deal, while Japanese warn that this time "no" really means "no"? Deadlines loom. Cabinet officers have been on urgent missions back and forth across the Pacific.

A partial explanation lies in the

changed global environment. The end of the cold war removed some of the old glue of the alliance. Japan's economic rise, particularly within Asia, altered the architecture of the relationship. No longer so dependent on the American security shield, and eager to play a larger political role in Asia, Japan has begun to define its interests and set its policies with less regard to the United States.

Tokyo's flirtation with membership in the Malaysia-sponsored East Asian Economic Caucus, from which the United States would be excluded, and its coolness to American enthusiasm for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum are two examples of Japan's willingness to pursue a course apart from, even opposed to, that of the United States.

But more fundamentally, the problems in the U.S.-Japanese relationship result from internal conditions in the two countries. The United States has become preoccupied with its domestic condition. The economy is performing better than in recent years, but the public mood remains sour. In the last 20 years Americans have suffered declining real wages, stagnant family incomes, rising crime and growing anxiety about economic and personal security.

## Still Waiting for Recovery

By Miron Mushkat

HONG KONG — Waiting for a Hong Kong recovery has been a routine frustration for many. The general public, weary of a future of Japanese watches, undervalued, insists that there is light at the end of the tunnel. They say the household sector is poised to return to the marketplace and drive the economy forward.

True, there are two reasons for cautious optimism about Japanese private consumption. Household income is not heavily burdened by debt, and disinflation is lifting real personal disposable income.

Unfortunately, there are countervailing forces. Wages are static, because of the sharp deterioration in government finances. Many households presumably will realize the inevitability of a future increase in taxes, and will raise their savings by an amount close to the current tax reduction. This would leave private consumption levels largely unchanged.

The preoccupation with taxes has diverted attention from other serious problems, particularly those plaguing the banking and property sectors. They should loom larger on the agenda of the economic crisis management team in Tokyo. While these problems may not lead themselves to simple Keynesian remedies, experience suggests that they respond to unconventional forms of policy therapy.

The single-minded pursuit of a fiscal cure may have prevented the monetary engine from shifting into higher gear. Interest rates in Japan, if adjusted for inflationary expectations, are too high for this stage of the business cycle. An even more accommodating monetary policy is needed.

The writer, chief economist for Asia at Lehman Brothers in Hong Kong, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

ly no tangible benefits because, in part, of the sharp deterioration in government finances.

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### Correction

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, correctly named in a first and second reference, was misspelled in subsequent references in "At Best a Very Qualified Optimism," on this page on Tuesday.

The same regulations, policies, corporate behavior and public attitudes that create a bias against consumption make Japan far less accessible to foreign goods and foreign companies than is, for example, the United States. And therein lies the core of the political problem between the two countries.

As long as Americans were not so concerned about their domestic conditions and the Japanese economy was smaller, the asymmetry of access between the two nations did not matter so much. Now it does.

The tough question is what to do about it. The Clinton administration has pursued essentially the same policy on the trade issue as the Reagan and Bush administrations. This policy flows in part from a longstanding strain of legalism in American foreign policy — a faith that if the United States can just persuade other countries to sign the right contract, its problems will be resolved.

Thus the Clinton administration has concentrated its political energies on negotiating a so-called framework for a new economic partnership. The framework agreement provides for ongoing negotiations to open further sectors of the Japanese market, including the fixing of quantitative guideposts against which to measure progress.

The Japanese, who have gained much experience in bilateral market-opening negotiations with the United States in recent years, will probably go along with much of a framework agreement, as they did with the Structural Impediments Initiative of the Bush administration. Thus far, however, they have resisted the setting of quantitative standards. They fear that these would soon become targets which, if not met, would prompt unilateral U.S. trade sanctions.

In the end, this disagreement may be papered over to avoid an open crisis at the Clinton-Hosokawa summit. Then again it may not. Either way, the cost to the overall balance of

U.S.-bilateral interests with Japan in terms of political friction and public acrimony will be high.

An American administration cannot ignore the issues of access to Japanese markets. But Washington should understand that while it can nudge the Japanese, the serious structural changes needed to solve the problem must come from within Japan. The Japanese must see a reorientation of the economic system as being in their own interest, not just a gesture of political accommodation with the United States.

The shift in economic priorities will require dramatic change in Japanese policies. Fortunately, that change now seems to be under way. The postwar political structures are collapsing. After 38 years in control of the Japanese government, the Liberal Democratic Party suddenly finds itself in the opposition. The Socialists, long the predictable opposition, find themselves, rather uncomfortably, in the governing coalition. Japan's huge urban middle class is beginning to assert itself politically, and a new generation of aspiring political leaders have begun to vie for support from that middle class with calls for clean government and economic deregulation for the benefit of consumers.

Political reform may not come quickly in Japan, although the pace of change in the last few months has been breathtaking. But political reform is inevitable. With it will come economic change, relief from the bias against consumption and greater openness to foreign products. Indeed, the desire for economic change is much of what the pressure for political reform is all about.

The writer, a former U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, is president of the U.S.-Japan Foundation, a private nonprofit body that sponsors leadership exchange programs. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Balkan Bandage

PARIS — The storm which recently appeared to threaten the peace of Europe, in the direction of Montenegro, has passed away — until it forms again. It was caused by an attempt on the part of the Albanian tribes to avenge the death of a number of their fellows at the hands of the Montenegrins. The Turkish Government recognized the danger which was imminent and intervened. The Governor of Scutari sent for the Albanian leaders, and assured them that the Sultan would take up their cause, promising that the Montenegrins would admit that they were in the wrong. The Albanians consented to wait.

### 1919: Prince's Defiance

LONDON — Cables from New York reproduce some interesting statements made by the ex-Kroprinz of Germany to a "New York World" correspondent at Wieringen. Asked what he thought about the

possibility of his being extradited to the Kaiser, the ex-Kroprinz said: "They'll never get me, they'll never get me — alive. They want my head and I know it. . . . Clemenceau and Lloyd George are looking for some one to put the blame for the war on. They're looking for scapegoats. And they've picked my father and myself to be the goats. Clemenceau is a bloodthirsty old man."

### 1944: France Is Bombed

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The steady bomb barrage along the French invasion coast advanced 100 miles inland today [Feb. 9], more than 200 American B-29s striking at railroad yards and repair shops at Tergnier. All the bombs marked the Meuse's deepest penetration of the Continent and apparently was a surprise to the Germans, who had been allowing Allied planes to pound the coastal area with virtually no opposition for the last few weeks.



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Director of La Publication: Richard D. Sammons

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OPINION

# Given Good Times, Clinton Can Win the Budget Debate

By E. J. Dionne

WASHINGTON — What a difference a year makes. When President Bill Clinton presented his first budget last February, Washington could talk of nothing but the need to reduce the deficit. Absent "tough action" and "bitter medicine" to blot out the red ink, it was said, the country faced economic turmoil and a rebellion of the voters, not to mention locusts, plagues and only God knew what other catastrophes.

When Mr. Clinton presented his budget Monday, there were still some voices concerned about the deficit, but the fever had passed. The polls now show the deficit way down the list of problems worrying the public, raising the question: Is public (and elite) opinion fickle, or have circumstances really changed?

The administration would like to argue that its own deficit reduction program has done the trick. After all, a deficit that had been nearly \$300 billion in 1992 is coming down to \$176.1 billion this year. "We have ended debt and broken the gridlock of the past," Mr. Clinton said in a triumphant budget message.

The Republicans may have inadvertently helped Mr. Clinton make this point when they pretended that last year's deficit package included big taxes on the middle class. It did not — most of the taxes were on the well-to-do. But the more the Republicans talked about how draconian Mr. Clinton's tax plan was, the more the country was convinced that the president had done something important.

But the passing of the deficit obsession has as much to do with the economic recovery as with anything Democrats or Republicans did. As a practical matter, the recovery itself brought the deficit down by increasing the government's tax revenues and decreasing spending for programs that kick in to ease the pain of recessions. George Bush's deficit reduction plan appeared to fail because its passage was followed by an economic slowdown. The Clinton deficit reduction plan looks better because it was followed by a recovery. Timing may have been the biggest difference between the two plans.

Besides, the deficit never mattered to people as much as bigger questions, such as how the economy was performing and how the government was spending their money. When people told pollsters that they were worried about the deficit, many figured that high deficits were responsible for the economic sluggishness of the Bush years. If the economy is growing, many people do not care about deficits, which is why Ronald Reagan got away with rolling up such big ones.

The deficit was also a shorthand for people's complaints about how government worked. Some fiscal conservatives would like the government to do less on principle, and they would feel that way even if there were no deficits. For them, "cut the deficit" really meant "cut the size of government." Many other Americans had no objection to government on

principle, but did not think the government was doing anything for them. They assumed the government must be wasting what it was spending. So they, too, said, "cut the deficit."

Ross Perot did well when he could use the deficit to unite these quite different groups. Mr. Perot's eclipse began in earnest after he was pummeled by Vice President Al Gore in last year's NAFTA debate, but its main cause is the declining importance of the deficit issue. That is why Mr. Perot has been scrambling to find a new issue.

Mr. Clinton's strategy has been to split the anti-deficit constituency. He will never win many votes from the anti-government crowd — they form the heart of the Republican Party. But he can win over those who want the government to do things for them, and to behave more efficiently. The health care and job training components of the Clinton program send the message that government will help the middle class. Last year's deficit reduction plan (along with welfare reform and reinventing government) is aimed at convincing doubters that Mr. Clinton cares about efficiency as much as Mr. Perot says he does.

The Clinton strategy is a lot easier to describe than to pull off. For example, the ceilings in last year's budget agreement are tight. Mr. Clinton has to persuade Democrats in Congress to cut programs they refused to cut when the Republicans held the White House if he is to have money for new programs.

If Congress overrules Mr. Clinton's spending cuts, many of his education and job training increases will go out the window, too. And Republicans whose districts benefit from the programs Mr. Clinton is cutting will have the best of both worlds. They will rail against Mr. Clinton as a "big spender" while quietly working with Democrats to beat some of the Clinton reductions.

Mr. Clinton will also get no quarter from the policy elites who are still fixed on cuts in Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security. There is certainly a need to contain these costs, which means above all containing the costs of health care. But that issue is now tied up with the Clinton health proposal. You can count on critics of the Clinton plan trying to change the subject from health reform to government "entitlement" spending by arguing that every dime paid in medical premiums under his proposal is really part of a big increase in the federal budget. Mr. Clinton goes from being "health reformer" to "big spender."

Still, if the economy keeps growing, Mr. Clinton, like Ronald Reagan before him, will be able to bury a lot of the budget and deficit arguments under reams of good news. Sure, Americans care about the deficit. But most people care a lot more about letting the good times roll. They're right.

The Washington Post.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Why India Needs Kashmir

India has the fifth largest economy in the world, according to the International Monetary Fund. And it is the most populous secular democracy. Minority Muslims, Christians and Sikhs routinely have risen to positions as cabinet ministers, Supreme Court justices, ambassadors and even captains of the national cricket, tennis and field hockey teams.

Suppose, for argument's sake, that one day Kashmir disappeared from the Indian union because it is a Muslim-majority province. The hiterto unwavering commitment of India's 600 million Hindus to secularism could receive a rude shock, and "Muslims would lose their privileged positions. That is why India must never give up Kashmir."

The United States, as the world's policeman, could play a primordial role here by forcing Pakistan to stop harboring, training and arming extremists — Kashmiris and foreigners — and allowing them to infiltrate into Kashmir. That in turn would allow India to maintain peace and hold elections in the province after giving it a large degree of autonomy.

At the same time, it would be a miscalculation to expect the largest democracy to surrender its nuclear and missile option. In 1962, when India was caught unprepared and its northern borders were overrun by Chinese forces, nobody went to its rescue.

What if Communist extremists came to power again in China and Islamic fundamentalists got the upper hand in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan and the Middle East, and all of them joined forces to threaten India's security? Many Indians see such a scenario as

more credible than that of America and Britain being attacked by an unidentified enemy, which is the raison d'être for their nuclear and missile arsenals.

M. VASUDEVAN,  
Cannes.

### An Apocalyptic View

In his column of Jan. 26 ("Rabin and Sharon: Disagreeing on Terrorism, Space and Time"), A. M. Rosenthal gives Ariel Sharon an opportunity to propagate his apocalyptic views, echoing the Likud propaganda line that "almost half of Israel did back Likud."

The fact is that in the June 1992 elections, Likud was reduced from 47 members in the 120-member Knesset to 32, just over one-fourth. It is true that two other extreme rightist parties won seats, but Likud as a party has no claim to anything like "half of Israel."

The proof of that statement could have been noted when, after the Israel-PLO agreement was signed last September in Washington, more than 60 percent of Israelis polled said that they favored the agreement.

UDI SEIDNER,  
Tel Aviv.

### China and Women's Rights

Regarding "Human Rights Report's New Grim Focus" (Feb. 4):

The U.S. State Department's annual human rights report is correct to mention China as a primary offender in the abuse of women's rights.

This is why it is all the more surprising that the United Nations is planning to hold its fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing.

Many human rights organizations plan to boycott this conference, because there will be no chance for free debate of the vile abuse of women in the host country. The United Nations still has a chance to reverse this mistaken decision.

CAROLINE WOOD,  
Frankfurt.

### Glaring at the Continent

Bravo to Roy Denman for his article on the thoroughly destructive attitude of the British media to all things Continental ("Read All About It — Good Old Brit vs. the Wicked Continent," Opinion, Feb. 7).

The pernicious propaganda campaign against the European Union, waged in recent years by both the press and senior members of the British political establishment, has prejudiced, beyond belief, the attitude of the average Briton toward Europe.

This animosity, now deeply rooted, is certainly not in Britain's interest. The denigration of all things European has been carried out so crudely that it has deeply offended and alienated a great many people.

And it has brought into question, both in Europe and now by all accounts in the United States, the usefulness of any British contribution to debates about European affairs.

ANTHONY J. HARRISON,  
Nice.

# 'Nonprofit,' in Their Case, Is Putting It Too Kindly

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — Can't beat the mail in this line of work: 20 pounds of documents in a class action suit, a list of questions from kids about violent lyrics in rap music, holy cards, invasive, insular (sometimes all three from the same person), the occasional rebuttal in free verse, the heartfelt stories.

But even amidst the plaintive, the curious and the bizarre, the newsletter of the Living Truth Ministries in Austin, Texas, stands out.

The newsletter, Flashpoint, is a kind of free-wheeling smorgasbord of conspiracy theories, as mesmerizing as a hypnotist's watch. "What is the shocking truth about the unmarked black helicopters now being observed in Texas, Idaho, California and other locations throughout America?" asks a recent issue.

There is the alleged link between multinational corporations, the Yale secret society Skull and Bones and the "Communist butchers in Vietnam." There is the real story behind Attorney General Janet Reno: "An oddball radical, she owns 35 pet peacocks, all named Horace!"

The current Flashpoint, Flashpoint is, naturally, Hillary Rodham Clinton. Along with the usual strong woman/evil witch material, Texe Marrs, a former air force officer and former faculty member at the University of Texas who runs the ministry, calls Mrs. Clinton a "doctrinaire Marxist" who has recruited "other America-hating subversives for key administration posts" and who communes with the spirit of Eleanor Roosevelt.

Once you get past the fact that Mr. Marrs cannot tell the difference between a liberal and a Marxist — and between admiration for and communicating with the dead — you have to come to one conclusion: America is some great nation, when such nonsense can come under the rubric of the free exchange of ideas.

Except that in this case it is not free at all. You pay. In the corner of each of the 25,000 issues of Flashpoint that go out each month is a little legend identifying Living Truth Ministries as a "nonprofit org." According to Postal Service analysts, postage for nonprofit organizations was subsidized at a cost to the taxpayer of more than \$500 million last year. "Obviously," says a spokesman about the price of a stamp, "this hastens rate increases."

What a peculiarly American scenario. Through the simple expedient of filling out Postal Form 3624, attaching a federal tax form and a financial statement, thousands of organizations have their postage underwritten by the government, some of them organizations that use their mailings to attack federal handouts and government spending.

There are probably pragmatists who would argue that all that underwriting balances out, and that much of it goes to

groups as universally beloved as the March of Dimes and the American Cancer Society. But it drives me wild to know that even a single cent of my money goes to pay for the mailings of the National Rifle Association and Operation Rescue, and that money they save on postage helps them support gun-friendly candidates and abortion clinic blockades. Just as it would drive others nuts to know that they help underwrite literature sent out by Planned Parenthood and the National Abortion Rights Action League.

It is hard to figure out the public good involved in having government subsidize Flashpoint, except to feed the fantasies of those who believe in the "Kissinger-Rockefeller cabal" and to provide a few laughs for those who do not. While the preposterous membership of Yale's Skull and Bones had led some to hypothesize that meetings are largely devoted to arguing about whether squash is manlier than tennis, Flashpoint concludes that Bonesmen are "occultists" in "America's most diabolical secret society."

As the arguments about political correctness linger on like a very bad cold, it is worth remembering that postal correctness, at least, is not a problem. Not when Mr. Marrs is in constant, government-subsidized communication with those who believe Donna Shalala, Madeleine Albright and the other women of the Clinton administration are part of a "longstanding, serpentine network of international revolutionaries."

It is a great big open-minded nation that can sustain and even encourage this sort of thing. I just wish my stamps were going to cure malignancy, not create it.

The New York Times.

## Hatred, Subjectively

NEWSPAPERS constitutionally favor free speech. And the foundation of a free press is at least partly its role as a forum for ideas — maybe especially for ideas that are not popular. But newspapers do not want to give aid and comfort to the horrid words that can result from free speech. They do not want to imply that freedom of speech ends when some journalists find the message offensive.

The newspaper's typical solution is to base coverage on the controversy that swells up around hateful remarks or acts. But newspapers don't have to see hate as the equivalent of a controversial local government proposal. The story of hateful speech is not a debate with two potentially defensible sides.

I would propose that the newspaper is excused from depicting objectively those ideas that violate, or encourage violating, the rules that govern how we live together. We agree that it is wrong to kill, to lie or cheat. We keep promises, value justice and see people as individuals who are owed dignity, respect and benevolence.

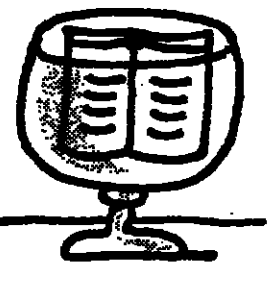
— Joanne Byrd, The Washington Post.

## BOOKS

### WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Miguel A. Torres, the head of the Bodegas Miguel Torres in Spain, just finished reading the Spanish translation of "From the Tablets of Sumer" by Samuel Noah Kramer.

"My interest in ancient civilizations increases through the years and Sumer, the most ancient of all civilizations, is described marvelously in this book. Among other things, I was very interested to find references to cultivating vines and making wine." (Al Goodman, IHT)



exports, but Asia Watch recently produced evidence that they have not honored the commitment.

Here Wu supplements the objective detail of his first book with the story of his own 19-year labor camp experience from 1960 to 1979. It is a humbling tale of pain, indignation and demoralization. Wu tells it ably with the aid of Carolyn Wakeman, who also co-authored "To the Storm: The Odyssey of a Revolutionary Chinese Woman."

There have been many memoirs about the suffering of the Chinese under Mao, but none about life in camp.

In many ways life inside resembled life outside. There are the same themes of poverty, arbitrary power, hysterical political conformity and persecution of one another by the oppressed.

But life in the camps was worse. Wu devotes a large part of the book to the famine years of 1959-1962, when he nearly died of hunger. Many of his comrades actually did — one because his body couldn't cope when he bolted down two forbidden corn muffins. Wu learned to eat whatever animal life he could find, to find grain in rat holes and to steal from weaker prisoners.

In contrast to practices in Soviet and Nazi camps, Chinese guards were brutal but rarely sadistic. Hungry and cold themselves, the guards in Wu's account seem disciplined and rule-bound and occasionally committed acts of decency.

But the normal camp regimen was harsh. In the book's most harrowing passage, Wu describes a week he spent in solitary confinement, lying in a cold, dark coffin-sized cell with almost nothing to eat. After a few days he began to hallucinate.

As in Chinese civilian life, the worst atrocities were committed by victims on one another. The genius of Mao's system was to set citizen against citizen in a competition for virtue in the eyes of the regime. Camp existence was rife with jealousy, informers, factions and outright fights. During the Cultural Revolution prisoners denounced and beat one another in "struggle meetings" similar to those conducted around the country.

A Kafkaesque feature of the Chinese camp system is the practice of giving indefinite sentences for political offenses. The more a prisoner insists on his innocence, the more recalcitrant he is considered to be and the longer he stays in prison.

Perhaps even worse is the practice of "resentment," by which prisoners deemed sufficiently reformed are "released" as workers, assigned to the same factory or farm for which they had worked as slave laborers. An indefinite sentence becomes a life in limbo — the worker is legally free but unable to move from the camp. Wu was reclassified in this way in 1969, but served another 10 years before he could leave the camp system and move eventually to America.

Labor did reform Wu. It taught him to become ruthlessly amoral, to place survival above everything else. But his fundamental stubbornness and his religious faith survived, inspired by sparks of humanity encountered in a few fellow prisoners. Once he was free, he found the strength to embark on a course of fighting the system from abroad.

Reading Wu's book helps clarify the issue of labor-camp exports, recently clouded by the official Chinese argument that American prisoners also produce for the marketplace and sometimes even for export. His account reminds us of the moral difference between imprisonment under a system of justice and political imprisonment, and between normal imprisonment and slave labor.

Andrew J. Nathan, director of the East Asian Institute at Columbia University, wrote this for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE BURGAY International Challenge Match, played in December in Manhattan, provided one deal that challenged the commentators and Vugraph spectators. Looking at the four hands shown in the diagram, with South facing a trump lead in a three-spade contract, would you choose to play or defend?

After the compulsory no-trump opening, North-South would have done well to defend, collecting 200 or 300 even without a double. But both North-South pairs busily entered the auction. In one case the French partnership bid two hearts, which just succeeded. In the other, the American North, Paul Soloway, reopened as shown with two clubs. This showed clubs and spades, and prompted

his partner, Bob Goldman, to issue a game invitation with a jump to three spades, reaching a precarious contract.

After a trump lead and low card from the dummy, the European East, Soldano De Falco, had a problem. If he made the normal play of the nine, South would have won with king, crossed to the club ace and ruffed a club. Then he would have used the heart jack as an entry for another club ruff, and played heart winners to discard diamond losers from the dummy. West would ruff the fourth heart, but the dummy would score two more tricks to give South nine.

De Falco did better by taking the spade ace, cashing two diamond winners to make sure of them, and leading the spade jack. Soloway

won with the king, led to the queen and played a fourth round, going down one.

**NORTH**  
♠ Q732  
♥ Q4  
♦ A Q742  
♣ 84

**EAST (D)**  
♠ A109  
♥ 1085  
♦ A K Q  
♣ K J9

**SOUTH**  
♠ K Q J  
♥ A K Q76  
♦ J1072  
♣ 10

East and West were vulnerable.

**The Bidding**  
East South West North  
1NT Pass Pass 2♣  
Pass 3♠ Pass Pass  
Pass

West led the spade four.

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Italy Lit.	800,000	427,000	230,000
Luxembourg L. F.	14,000	7,200	4,200
Netherlands Fl.	770	420	230
Norway N. Kr.	3,500	1,900	1,050
Portugal Esc.	47,000	26,000	14,000
Spain Pes.	48,000	26,500	14,500
Sweden Sw. Kron.	55,000	29,500	16,500
Switzerland S. Fr.	3,100	1,700	900
Switzerland S. Fr.	3,500	1,900	1,000
Switzerland S. Fr.	610	335	185
Rest of Europe as CEI	485	265	145
CEI in Africa, Middle East	630	345	190
Gulf States, Asia, Central and South America	780	430	235
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## HEALTH / SCIENCE

## New Prostate Guidelines

By Warren E. Leary  
New York Times Service

**W**ASHINGTON—Men with enlarged prostates should consider many treatments other than surgery to relieve their symptoms, including, in some cases, no treatment at all, federal health officials say.

New federal guidelines for treating benign enlarged prostates say that men with mild-to-moderate symptoms may want to consider periods of doctor-monitored observation, or "watchful waiting," instead of choosing drug or surgical therapy right away.

Dr. Philip R. Lee, assistant secretary for health in the Health and Human Services Department, said the guidelines conclude that the ultimate decision on treatment for enlarged prostates, which are not life-threatening, should be left up to the patient.

Dr. John D. McConnell of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas, chairman of a 13-member nongovernment panel that drafted the guidelines, said the large regional variations in how enlarged prostates were treated

indicated that doctors and patients needed therapy recommendations.

Studies and the experience of experts indicate that some doctors may be recommending surgery to reduce prostate size, or drug therapy, without adequately considering the patients' symptoms and how much the condition is interfering with their quality of life, Dr. McConnell said. In addition, he said, some tests routinely given to men who report prostate problems may be unnecessary.

Doctors should not use kidney X-rays, ultrasound imaging or cystoscopy, in which an endoscope is employed to view the urinary tract, unless they suspect an unusual problem, the guidelines said. Experts said these commonly used tests often do not add much to determining the best treatment and cost millions of dollars a year.

The prostate gland is a walnut-sized gland in the pelvis that for unknown reasons enlarges in many men over 50. This condition, called benign prostatic hyperplasia, is not related to cancer of the prostate, a leading killer of older men.

Enlarged prostate glands affect an estimated 10 million Americans, federal health experts say, and are found in varying degrees in 50 percent of men over age 60. Those who have a family history of the condition and black Americans are at higher risk.

## Risks of Pregnancy Tests

By Esther B. Fein  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK—Jeannie Evans was pregnant last year and had no reason to expect her child would be born with any problems. She was 28 years old, and her risk of having a baby with a birth defect caused by abnormal chromosomes was 1 in 435—too low, according to standard medical opinion, for her to undergo an amniocentesis test and court an even greater chance that the procedure might cause a miscarriage.

But that logic was illogical to Evans, a social worker who lives in Manhattan. "I didn't feel the trauma of losing a pregnancy was the same as the trauma of having an abnormal baby," she said.

With the support of her doctors, she had amniocentesis and joined a rapidly growing number of younger women who, health-care professionals say, are ignoring the medical standard that only women over 35 or those with a history of genetic abnormalities should risk a miscarriage by having the test, which detects chromosomal disorders in fetuses.

The rise in use of the test among young women—reported in interviews by doctors, genetic counselors and insurers across the United States—has triggered a heated debate over whether it is a wise use of existing technology or a waste of health-care dollars that are sorely needed elsewhere.

"This issue has all the ethical considerations in health-care reform now," said Dr. John Larsen, director of the Wilson Genetics Center at George Washington University Medical Center. "It's about the confluence of technology and personal choice and social responsibility and financial liability. And the debate will only expand as our ability to test for more genetic problems expands."

Many younger women—and indeed many doctors—are challenging the notion that the emotional and financial costs of having to raise a seriously disabled child are in any way comparable to the costs of losing a pregnancy.

"Even I, in 1,500 is not a very comforting risk if you're that one," said Evans, whose son, Ryan, is now 5 months old. "I don't think that I'm equipped to

handle a baby with a severe disability. As it is there's enough stress raising a wonderful healthy child."

Doctors designated 35 as the benchmark for having amniocentesis because at that age the risk of giving birth to a baby with such problems—1 in 192—is greater than the risk of miscarriage due to the procedure—1 in 200.

But many doctors, genetic counselors, health economists and women question that reasoning, saying that the evaluation of risk is very personal and differs from woman to woman.

A woman in her 40s with a history of infertility might fear a miscarriage more than having an affected child, while a woman in her 20s, having a second child, might dread more the burden of a severely abnormal baby and decide to have an abortion.

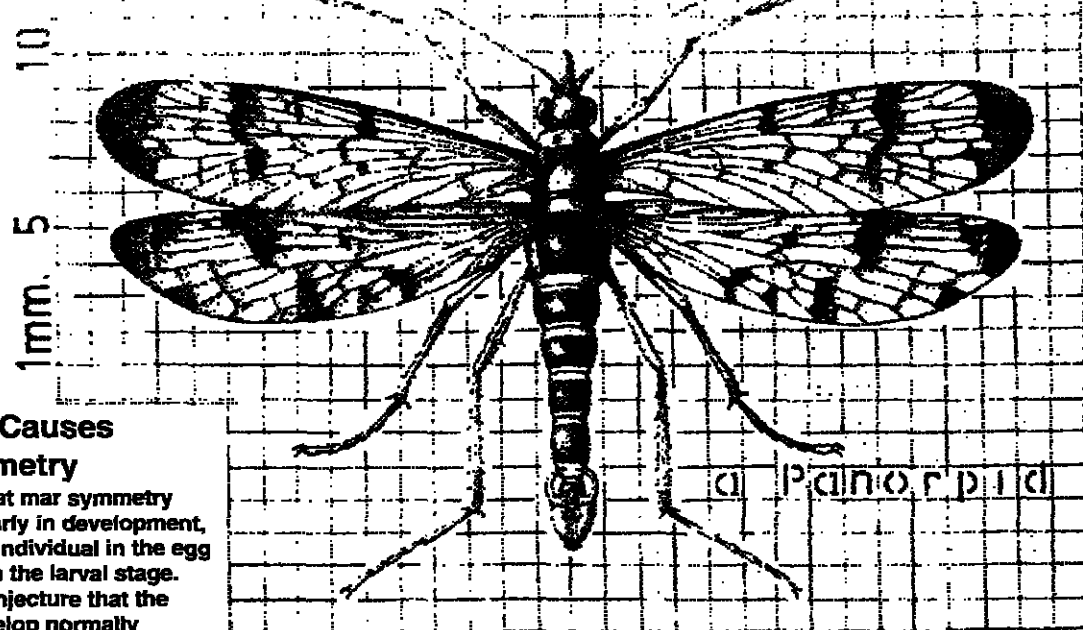
"It doesn't take a rocket scientist to realize there's no logic in this standard," said Dr. Keith A. Eddleman, the director of prenatal diagnosis at The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, who has seen a sharp decline in the age of women having the test. "They are unequal risks."

Many younger women who had the test and discovered their babies were normal said they were not sure what they would have done if the results had shown an abnormality. Most said that their decision to continue with the pregnancy or to have an abortion would depend upon the severity of the disorder. All said that even if they chose to have the baby, they would want to be prepared.

"In my case, there was no way the baby would have lived for more than a week," said one 29-year-old woman, who had an abortion after discovering through an amniocentesis test that her fetus was missing most of its brain. "It was the worst thing I have ever gone through, but I can't even imagine what it would have been like if I hadn't had the test and didn't know."

"If we are ever going to get costs under control, we are going to have to make some hard choices, like limiting who is covered for this test," said Alain Ensvenden, a health economist at Stanford University. "We must not go on acting as if such things are free. We are diverting money from programs that are important to the life, health and well-being of people."

## Why Birds and Bees, Too, Like Good Looks



## Possible Causes Of Asymmetry

Influences that mar symmetry usually act early in development, affecting the individual in the egg or womb or in the larval stage. Scientists conjecture that the ability to develop normally despite such stresses could have a genetic basis. These are some likely stress factors:

- Poor nutrition
- Unusual temperature conditions
- Pollution
- Increased maternal age
- Radioactivity
- Parasites
- Disease microbes
- Attacks by predators
- Fights with competitors of same species



**Elk antler**  
Male elks with the largest and most symmetrical racks of antlers have the largest harems. Elks that lose fights may lose antler symmetry—and females.



**Barn swallow tail**  
Female barn swallows prefer a long-tailed male with a symmetrical wishbone pattern of feathers the same size and color on both sides of the tail.



**Scorpion fly**  
A male scorpion fly (above and left) with asymmetrical wings can be detected not only by sight but by scent. For some reason, there is an association between wing symmetry and hormone signals. Even minute differences count.

Michael Robinson/The New York Times

## When Beauty Is More Than Skin Deep

By Natalie Angier  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK—Beauty is only skin deep. How sweet that old chestnut is, equally comforting to the beautiful, who know they have so much beyond physical appearance to offer the world, and the beautiful, who, after years of being pursued for their prettiness, really do want to be loved for their inner selves.

The only problem with the cliché, say evolutionary biologists, is that it may not be true. In the view of a growing number of researchers who study why animals are attracted to each other, a beautiful face and figure may be alluring not for whimsical aesthetic reasons, but because outward beauty is a reasonably reliable indicator of underlying quality.

These biologists have gathered evidence from studies of species as diverse as zebra finches, scorpion flies, elk and human beings that creatures appraise the overall worthiness of a potential mate by looking for at least one classic benchmark of beauty: symmetry.

By this theory, the choosier partner in a pair—usually though not always the female—seeks in a suitor the maximum possible

balance between the left and right halves of the body.

She looks for signs of exquisite harmony, checking that the left wing is the same length and shape as the right, for example, or that the lips extend out in mirror-image curves from the center of the face. In searching for symmetry, she gains essential clues to the state of the male's health, the vigor of his immune system, the ability of his genes to have withstood the tribulations of the environment as he was growing up.

The new emphasis on the importance of symmetry to mate choice is one of those annoying developments in evolutionary research that lends oblique validity to ingrained prejudices—in this case, to a fairytale view of the world, in which princes and princesses are righteous, strong and lovely, while the bad folk are misshapen and ugly.

Biologists emphasize that symmetry is just part of the story of how animals make their choices and that much remains to be learned about what, in any given species, the possession of a perfectly proportioned body announces to one's peers.

Nevertheless, symmetry does seem to play a role in desirability. Reporting in a recent issue of the journal *Nature*, Dr. John P. Swaddle and Dr. Innes C. Cuthill of the University of Bristol in England found that

when they put a variety of colored bands on the legs of male zebra finches, the females vastly preferred males with symmetrically banded legs over those given bands of different colors on each leg, a manipulation that apparently made the males look as goofy to potential mates as somebody wearing mismatched socks.

Writing in the journal *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, Dr. Paul J. Watson and Dr. Randy Thornhill of the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, sum up the data gathered thus far on the role of symmetry in mate selection. In their own work, they have shown that female scorpion flies can detect a male with asymmetrical wings either visually or simply by sniffing the chemical signal—the pheromone—he emits. (For some reason, there is an association between the symmetry of a male's wings and his scent, but scientists don't know why.) Given the choice between the pheromone of a male with wings that differ very slightly in length and the pheromone of a suitor with matched wings, she will move toward the scent of the even-kneed fly.

Researchers who study elk have determined that the males who possess the largest racks of antlers, but also the most symmetrical ones.

It turns out that a male elk who loses a fight to another male—and who is thus likely to lose all or part of his harem to that victorious competitor—will grow an asymmetrical segment on his antler the following year, the sorry obverse of a scarlet letter.

By the new evolutionary hypothesis, a symmetrical body demonstrates that the male's central operating systems were all in peak form during important phases of his growth.

A well-proportioned body may indicate that the male possesses an immune system capable of resisting infection by parasites, which are known to cause uneven growth of feathers, fur or bone. Or it may signal a more global robustness, one capable of withstanding such threats to proper development as scarcity of food, extreme temperatures or ambient toxins.

In theory, females will select a symmetrical male either for the superior genes that he can donate to her offspring or because he is likely to be in good enough shape to help out with rearing and protecting their young.

"The individuals who have had a good developmental background come out more symmetrical," said Dr. Thornhill. "They're put together better and they'll do better in competition for resources and mates."

## IN BRIEF

**LONDON (Reuters)**—A major eruption of Mount Vesuvius in southern Italy could engulf an area inhabited by about one million people in 15 minutes or less, causing destruction on a massive scale, researchers reported Thursday.

Writing in the British journal *Nature*, scientists from the United States and Italy said an eruption would have "catastrophic effects" for the people living on the slopes of Vesuvius and within a seven-kilometer (4.5-mile) radius. Vesuvius, dormant since 1944, overlooks Naples, one of Italy's most crowded cities.

Two of the most deadly eruptions were in A.D. 79, when volcanic ash overwhelmed the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and in 1631, when the town of Torre del Greco was wiped out. In the case of Pompeii, death came so swiftly that some victims were petrified in terror-stricken poses by thick gray ash.

The research team, led by Dr. Flavio Dobran of New York University, used data on past eruptions to create computer models of the extent and force of lava flows from Vesuvius.

The researchers concluded that destruction of the urban sprawl around the mountain could be rapid and widespread.

Dr. Dobran and colleagues from Rome and Pisa said that people living within striking distance of the volcano risked catastrophe "unless effective evacuation plans and new roads are built and people begin depopulating the area." They called for greater use of computer models to help forecast future eruptions and develop evacuation strategies.

## Therapy for Parkinson's Victims

By Gina Kolata  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK—Margaret Fleming, 45, has had Parkinson's disease for 13 years. Her medications no longer control the tremors and jerking movements caused by this progressive, degenerative neurological disease and she is getting increasingly desperate.

She and several hundred other patients with the disease went to Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York to learn about enrolling in a new federal study assessing a potential therapy using transplanted fetal tissue.

The \$4.5 million study is the government's first foray into the promising world of fetal tissue transplants, although private researchers have been trying out various therapies on their own for years.

For more than a decade, while scientists have considered the potential of using brain cells of aborted fetuses to correct devastating neurological disorders, the U.S. government banned the use of federal funds to pay for studies involving such transplants, fearing that such work could encourage abortions.

Some researchers, however, were so eager to go ahead with the studies that they began conducting them anyway, without federal funds. And patients wanted the surgery, so much that they enrolled in programs offering these unproved treatments. Some traveled to other countries, including China and Cuba, for the operation.

A year ago, almost as soon as he became president, Bill Clinton lifted the ban. Now, with the government's support and blessing, the fetal cell implants are about to be put to a rigorous scientific test. Most researchers have agreed that the disorder that should be most amenable to treatment is Parkinson's disease, and it is with that disease that the study will begin.

The proposed operation is not without its risks, nor is the study without its controversies.

Although the investigator who is conducting the federal study has been conducting a study of his own for five years, in which everyone receives fetal cells, half the patients in the new study will have sham operations.

The principal investigator in both studies is Dr. Curt Freed, a neurobiologist at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center in Denver. For several years, Dr. Freed and a few other groups have been reporting that some patients are substantially helped by fetal cell implants.

Dr. Freed said he had operated on 17 patients. Two-thirds improved and one-third were strikingly better, he said. Three patients had strokes after the fetal cells were injected into their brains, he said.

But because symptoms of Parkinson's disease can vary from day to day and patients can get better simply by the power of suggestion, some skeptics asked whether it was the fetal cells or the idea of having them implanted that made the difference.

"We have been living with that criticism for five years," Dr. Freed said in an interview. "It is one thing for us to be convinced and another thing for the rest of the community to be convinced."

The sham surgery, like the real surgery, consists of shaving the patient's head, cutting two oval holes in the skull, and then closing the skull again. Like the real surgery, it is done while the patient is awake, takes about four hours, and requires a hospital stay of a few days. Unlike the real surgery, in the sham operation no fetal cells are implanted in the brain. Those who have the sham operation will be offered the real thing the next year.

Dr. Samuel Hellman, a professor who specializes in clinical trials of cancer therapies at the University of Chicago, said he found the situation appalling.

"It's incredible," he said. "Even if you accept the premise that you randomly allocate patients between the best current therapy and an experi-

mental therapy, surely drilling holes in someone's head is not the best current therapy."

Dr. William Langston, director of the Parkinson's Institute in Sunnyvale, California, disagreed. He said he saw the need for the sham surgery, and said the study had "an outstanding design." The sham surgery, he added, "is breathtaking. I don't know if I'd have the gumption to do it."

Freed said the sham surgery involved minimal risk.

Parkinson's disease, which afflicts at least a half a million Americans, is caused by the death of a relatively small number of brain cells, about half a million, an amount that would fit on the head of a pin. But these cells secrete chemicals that are responsible for the control of movement. Although medications can control symptoms at first, they become less and less effective as years go by. As the disease progresses, patients develop rigidity and tremors. Sometimes they stumble and fall or jerk uncontrollably. At other times they are as rigid as stones, unable to move at all.

**T**HE new surgery involves replacing the missing brain cells with cells from a fetus. These cells first appear at about six to eight weeks of gestation, when the fetus is just a headless long, Dr. Freed said. He said the cells are "like little spheres," which on the extensive hairlike projections that they eventually grow and use to connect to other brain cells.

Ms. Fleming said that the main thing that bothered her was the graphic descriptions of the surgical procedure. She said she was shocked when she learned she would be awake during the operation but, she said, "I can handle it." If she is not accepted for the federal study, she said, "I'd start fund-raising" to get the \$40,000 for the operation. She feels she has no other options. "I'm at a desperate stage," she said.

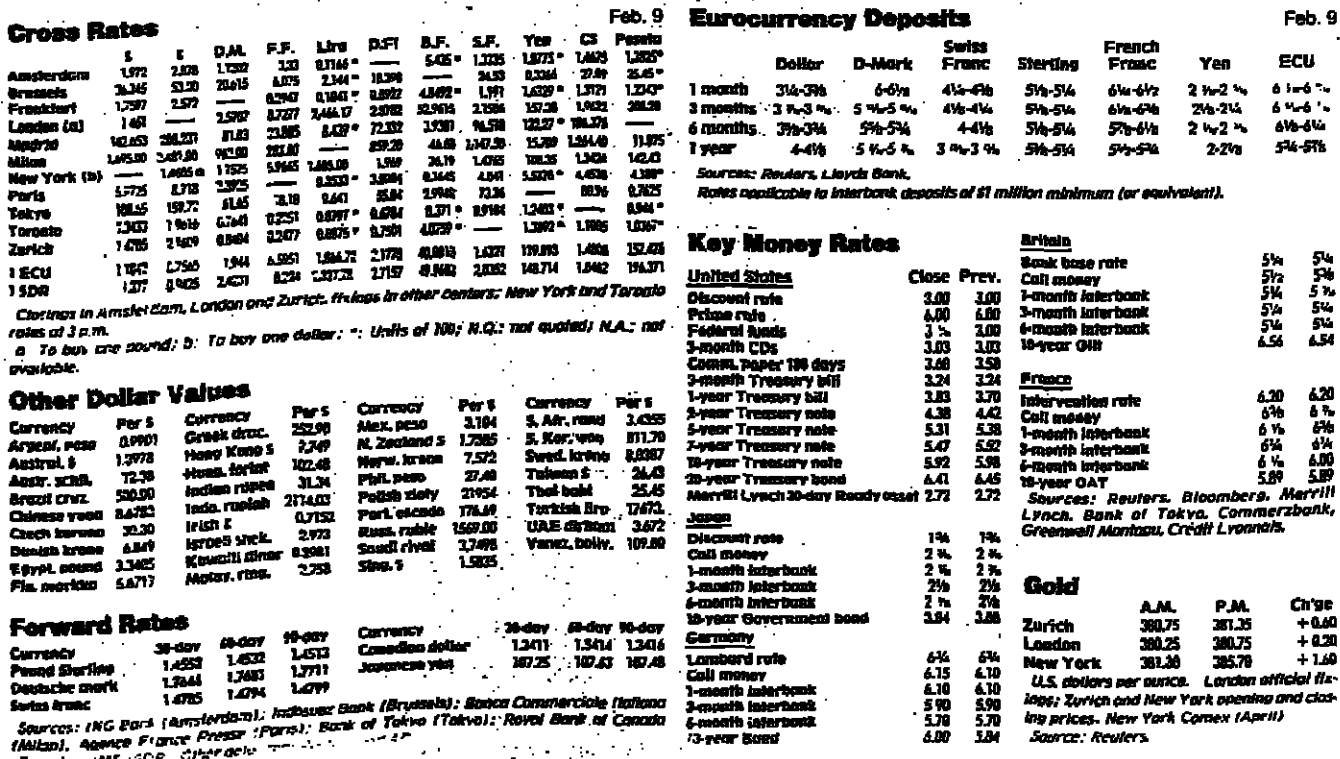
## CROSSWORD

New York Times Editorial, 3/17/94

## ACROSS

- 1 Across: Margaret's name
- 2 Across: 50's
- 3 Across: Sweet potatoes
- 4 Across: 16" jacket
- 5 Across: 17 Across: 18 Across: 19 Across: 20 Across: 21 Across: 22 Across: 23 Across: 24 Across: 25 Across: 26 Across: 27 Across: 28 Across: 29 Across: 30 Across: 31 Across: 32 Across: 33 Across: 34 Across: 35 Across: 36 Across: 37 Across: 38 Across: 39 Across: 40 Across: 41 Across: 42 Across: 43 Across: 44 Across: 45 Across: 46 Across: 47 Across: 48 Across: 49 Across: 50 Across: 51 Across: 52 Across: 53 Across: 54 Across: 55 Across: 56 Across: 57 Across: 58 Across: 59 Across: 60 Across: 61 Across: 62 Across: 63 Across: 64 Across: 65 Across: 66 Across: 67 Across: 68 Across: 69 Across: 70 Across: 71 Across: 72 Across: 73 Across: 74 Across: 75 Across: 76 Across: 77 Across: 78 Across: 79 Across: 80 Across: 81 Across: 82 Across: 83 Across: 84 Across: 85 Across: 86 Across: 87 Across: 88 Across: 89 Across: 90 Across: 91 Across: 92 Across: 93 Across: 94 Across: 95 Across: 96 Across: 97 Across: 98 Across: 99 Across: 100 Across: 101 Across: 102 Across: 103 Across: 104 Across: 105 Across: 106 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## MARKET DIARY

## Advancing Bonds Aid Stock Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — The ability of Treasury bond prices to rise after only average demand at the government's auction of 10-year notes allowed the stock market to climb.

The Treasury sold \$12 billion of 10-year notes at the second leg of its three-part quarterly refinancing.

g and the issue met moderate demand. But investors had been braced for a weaker auction after the sale of three-year notes on Tuesday showed tepid interest among investors.

In late trading, the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was up 14/32, at 97 28/32, with the yield down to 6.41 percent from 6.45 percent Tuesday.

The composition of the bond market offered a lift to stocks, with the Dow Jones industrial average closing up 25.89 points, at 3,931.92.

Advancing issues outnumbered declining ones on the New York Stock Exchange by a 3-to-2 ratio.

Trading was active despite a snow storm that slowed traffic and closed offices throughout the New York area.

WMX Technologies topped the most-active list, plunging 3 1/2 to 34, or 12 percent, after posting

lower-than-expected fourth-quarter earnings and being downgraded by several analysts.

The largest U.S. waste-management company said Tuesday that fourth-quarter net income fell to \$162.9 million from \$182.8 million in the year-ago quarter. The company blamed "difficult business conditions" in its solid and hazardous waste operations.

Stock in the company's Chemical Waste Management subsidiary fell 1/4 to 10 1/4. A restructuring of the division has been a drag on WMX's performance since September, but the company said the restructuring was on schedule and the unit was meeting revenue targets. Stock in the company's Rust International unit fell 1/4 to 2 1/4.

Auto stocks were active, with Ford falling 1/8 to 68 1/2 after reporting lower-than-expected earnings. General Motors lost 1/4 to 64 1/4 and Chrysler fell 1/4 to 61 1/4.

In over-the-counter trading, Spectrum Information Technology's shares remained active, gaining 1/4 to 3 1/4, still recovering from a plunge on Monday after John Sculley resigned as chief executive officer. Shareholders are calling for the company's president and directors to resign.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

## YEN: Uncertainty Weakens Dollar

Continued from Page 1  
said, "When we drew up that list we were instructed not to include political matters. I think the thinking in some parts of the administration is that currency manipulation is an economic matter, but that thinking

is not universally held in the administration."

Other options could include an immediate imposition of trade sanctions against Japan, or at least moves toward sanctions. Japan's moves toward sanctions, Japan's moves toward sanctions, Japan's moves toward sanctions.

In that vein, Senator Max Baucus, a Montana Democrat and chairman of the international trade subcommittee of the Finance Committee, said Wednesday that the "probability" was "quite high" for Washington to reintroduce retaliatory measures to force Japan to open its markets if the talks failed.

"We should renew Super 301 to strengthen our trade policy on Japan," Mr. Baucus said. He was referring to a mechanism used in 1989 and 1990 to force open the satellite and supercomputer markets in Japan.

The uncertainty about the future course of Japan-U.S. trade relations left the dollar relatively unmoved against the yen.

In New York on Wednesday, the U.S. currency closed slightly lower at 108.35 yen, after 108.75 on Tuesday.

The dollar had jumped when Reuters quoted the U.S. side as saying Washington would not seek to drive up the yen if the talks failed.

Earlier, traders sold dollars amid speculation the two countries would not reach an accord on opening Japan's markets before Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa meets with Mr. Clinton.

The dollar also weakened against the Deutsche mark, after a speech by a Bundesbank directorate member, Edgar Meister, in which he said that the German central bank would ignore calls for it to cut interest rates at a faster pace.

The U.S. unit slipped to 1.7575 DM from 1.7650 on Tuesday.

The British pound hit a seven-month low, and finished at \$1.4605, down from \$1.4669.

(AFX, Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

## Dublin Press Firm Expands to South Africa

AFP-Extel News  
LONDON — Independent Newspapers PLC of Dublin again widened its portfolio by sealing a deal Wednesday to take a 31 percent stake in the largest newspaper chain in South Africa.

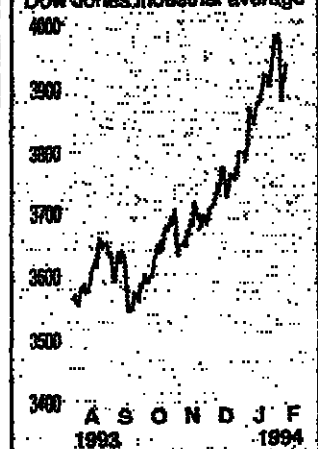
The Irish company said it was acquiring the stake in Argus Newspapers for 20 million pounds (\$34.2 million), to be financed through an issue of Independent Newspaper shares.

Independent Newspapers just took a 25 percent stake

By Associated Press Feb. 9

## The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WALMART	180.00	179.00	179.00	-1.00
IBM	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00
Microsoft	110.00	109.00	109.00	-1.00
Oracle	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Novartis	90.00	89.00	89.00	-1.00
Amgen	80.00	79.00	79.00	-1.00
Genentech	70.00	69.00	69.00	-1.00
Boehringer	60.00	59.00	59.00	-1.00
Novartis	50.00	49.00	49.00	-1.00
Amgen	40.00	39.00	39.00	-1.00

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYT	17.00	16.00	16.00	-1.00
IBM	12.00	11.00	11.00	-1.00
Microsoft	11.00	10.00	10.00	-1.00
Oracle	10.00	9.00	9.00	-1.00
Novartis	9.00	8.00	8.00	-1.00
Amgen	8.00	7.00	7.00	-1.00
Genentech	7.00	6.00	6.00	-1.00
Boehringer	6.00	5.00	5.00	-1.00
Novartis	5.00	4.00	4.00	-1.00
Amgen	4.00	3.00	3.00	-1.00

NYSE Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
1,234	567	890
1,234	567	890
1,234	567	890
1,234	567	890
1,234	567	890
1,234	567	890
1,234	567	890
1,234	567	890
1,234	567	890
1,234	567	890

AMEX Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
123	45	67
123	45	67
123	45	67
123	45	67
123	45	67
123	45	67
123	45	67
123	45	67
123	45	67
123	45	67

NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
1,234	567	890
1,234	567	890
1,234	567	890
1,234	567	890
1,234	567	890
1,234	567	890
1,234	567	890
1,234	567	890
1,234	567	890
1,234	567	890

By Associated Press Feb. 9

## Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3900.00	3910.00	3890.00	3905.00	+5.00
S&P 500	1100.00	1110.00	1090.00	1105.00	+5.00
NASDAQ	2500.00	2510.00	2490.00	2505.00	+5.00
AMEX	100.00	101.00	99.00	100.50	+0.50

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrials	1100.00	1110.00	1090.00	1105.00	+5.00
Utilities	100.00	101.00	99.00	100.50	+0.50
Financial	120.00	121.00	119.00	120.50	+0.50
Technology	130.00	131.00	129.00	130.50	+0.50

NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	3900.00	3910.00	3890.00	3905.00	+5.00
Industrials	1100.00	1110.00	1090.00	1105.00	+5.00
Utilities	100.00	101.00	99.00	100.50	+0.50
Financial	120.00	121.00	119.00	120.50	+0.50

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	2500.00	2510.00	2490.00	2505.00	+5.00
Industrials	1100.00	1110.00	1090.00	1105.00	+5.00
Utilities	100.00	101.00	99.00	100.50	+0.50
Financial	120.00	121.00	119.00	120.50	+0.50

AMEX Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	100.00	101.00	99.00	100.50	+0.50
Industrials	110.00	111.00	109.00	110.50	+0.50
Utilities	10.00	11.00	9.00	10.50	+0.50
Financial	12.00	13.00	11.00	12.50	+0.50

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Year	97.28	97.38	97.18	97.28	-0.02
10 Year	97.28	97.38	97.18	97.28	-0.02
5 Year	97.28	97.38	97.18	97.28	-0.02
2 Year	97.28	97.38	97.18	97.28	-0.02

Market Sales

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1,234,567	1,235,678	1,233,456	1,234,567	+1,000
AMEX	123,456	124,567	122,345	123,456	+100
NASDAQ	2,345,678	2,346,789	2,343,456	2,345,678	+2,000

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1,234,567	1,235,678	1,233,456	1,234,567	+1,000
AMEX	123,456	124,567	122,345	123,456	+100
NASDAQ	2,345,678	2,346,789	2,343,456	2,345,678	+2,000

S&P 100 Index Options

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
S&P 100	1100.00	1110.00	1090.00	1105.00	+5.00
Call	1100.00	1110.00	1090.00	1105.00	+5.00
Put	1100.00	1110.00	1090.00	1105.00	+5.00

By Associated Press Feb. 9

## EUROPEAN FUTURES

Close High Low Prev. Close

Index	Close	High	Low	Prev. Close
FTSE 100	2,500.00	2,510.00	2,490.00	2,500.00
DAX	1,200.00	1,210.00	1,190.00	1,200.00
CAC 40	3,500.00	3,510.00	3,490.00	3,500.00

Food

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat	1.20	1.21	1.19	1.20	+0.01
Corn	1.10	1.11	1.09	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.00	+0.01

Metals

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	381.00	379.00	380.00	+0.01
Silver	15.00	15.10	14.90	15.00	+0.01
Copper	1.50	1.51	1.49	1.50	+0.01

Stocks

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2,500.00	2,510.00	2,490.00	2,500.00	+5.00
DAX	1,200.00	1,210.00	1,190.00	1,200.00	+5.00
CAC 40	3,500.00	3,510.00	3,490.00	3,500.00	+5.00

Financial

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-Month T-Bill	1.20	1.21	1.19	1.20	+0.01
6-Month T-Bill	1.10	1.11	1.09	1.10	+0.01
12-Month T-Bill	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.00	+0.01

3-Month Eurodollar (LIBOR)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-Month Eurodollar	1.20	1.21	1.19	1.20	+0.01
6-Month Eurodollar	1.10	1.11	1.09	1.10	+0.01
12-Month Eurodollar	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.00	+0.01

3-Month Eurodollar (LIBOR)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-Month Eurodollar	1.20	1.21	1.19	1.20	+0.01
6-Month Eurodollar	1.10	1.11	1.09	1.10	+0.01
12-Month Eurodollar	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.00	+0.01

3-Month Eurodollar (LIBOR)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-Month Eurodollar	1.20	1.21	1.19	1.20	+0.01
6-Month Eurodollar	1.10	1.11	1.09	1.10	+0.01
12-Month Eurodollar	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.00	+0.01

3-Month Eurodollar (LIBOR)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-Month Eurodollar	1.20	1.21	1.19	1.20	+0.01
6-Month Eurodollar	1.10	1.11	1.09	1.10	+0.01
12-Month Eurodollar	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.00	+0.01

By Associated Press Feb. 9

## U.S. FUTURES

Open High Low Last Chg.

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2,500.00	2,510.00	2,490.00	2,500.00	+5.00
DAX	1,200.00	1,210.00	1,190.00	1,200.00	+5.00
CAC 40	3,500.00	3,510.00	3,490.00	3,500.00	+5.00

Food

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat	1.20	1.21	1.19	1.20	+0.01
Corn	1.10	1.11	1.09	1.10	+0.01
Soybeans	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.00	+0.01

Metals

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	381.00	379.00	380.00	+0.01
Silver	15.00	15.10	14.90	15.00	+0.01
Copper	1.50	1.51	1.49	1.50	+0.01

Stocks

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2,500.00	2,510.00	2,490.00	2,500.00	+5.00
DAX	1,200.00	1,210.00	1,190.00	1,200.00	+5.00
CAC 40	3,500.00	3,510.00	3,490.00	3,500.00	+5.00

Financial

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-Month T-Bill	1.20	1.21	1.19	1.20	+0.01
6-Month T-Bill	1.10	1.11	1.09	1.10	+0.01
12-Month T-Bill	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.00	+0.01

3-Month Eurodollar (LIBOR)



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Feb. 9, 1994

[illegible]

AS - Australian Dollars; AU - Australian Dollars; BE - Belgian Francs; CA - Canadian Dollars; CH - Swiss Francs; DK - Danish Kroner; DM - Deutschmarks; EUR - Euro; FR - French Francs; GB - British Pounds; GR - Greek Dracmas; HK - Hong Kong Dollars; IL - Israeli Lira; IT - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; P - Pesetas; SF - Singapore Dollars; S - Swedish Kronor; T - Taiwan Dollars; US - United States Dollars; Y - Yen; Z - Zairean Shillings; \* - New S. 1000 = 1000 with regulatory authority; P - multiple of bid and offered price; E - estimated price; y - price calculated 2 days prior to publication; z - bid price

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33

The conference will be addressed by a distinguished group of speakers who will discuss issues, including:

*Potential for development and the flow of funds • Role of capital markets and official aid • Creating infrastructure programs*

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ASTIR PALACE HOTEL · NEAR ATHENS · MAY 30-31 1994

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**Sarah Whitefield**  
**International Herald Tribune**  
**63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH**  
**Tel: (44 71) 836 4802**  
**Fax: (44 71) 836 0717**











**Wednesday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible]

時間	緯度	經度	高度	方位	距離	速度	方向	備考
10:00	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
10:15	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
10:30	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
10:45	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
11:00	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
11:15	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
11:30	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
11:45	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
12:00	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
12:15	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
12:30	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
12:45	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
13:00	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
13:15	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
13:30	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
13:45	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
14:00	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
14:15	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
14:30	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
14:45	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
15:00	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
15:15	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
15:30	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
15:45	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
16:00	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
16:15	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
16:30	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
16:45	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
17:00	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
17:15	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
17:30	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
17:45	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
18:00	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
18:15	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
18:30	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
18:45	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
19:00	35° 45' N	140° 15' E	100	100	100	100	100	
19:15	35° 45' N	1						

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10	2310-11	2311-12	2312-13	2313-14	2314-15	2315-16	2316-17	2317-18	2318-19	2319-20	2320-21	2321-22	2322-23	2323-24	2324-25	2325-26	2326-27	2327-28	2328-29	2329-30	2330-31	2331-32	2332-33	2333-34	2334-35	2335-36	2336-37	2337-38	2338-39	2339-40	2340-41	2341-42	2342-43	2343-44	2344-45	2345-46	2346-47	2347-48	2348-49	2349-50	2350-51	2351-52	2352-53	2353-54	2354-55	2355-56	2356-57	2357-58	2358-59	2359-60	2360-61	2361-62	2362-63	2363-64	2364-65	2365-66	2366-67	2367-68	2368-69	2369-70	2370-71	2371-72	2372-73	2373-74	2374-75	2375-76	2376-77	2377-78	2378-79	2379-80	2380-81	2381-82	2382-83	2383-84	2384-85	2385-86	2386-87	2387-88	2388-89	2389-90	2390-91	2391-92	2392-93	2393-94	2394-95	2395-96	2396-97	2397-98	2398-99	2399-00	2400-01	2401-02	2402-03	2403-04	2404-05	2405-06	2406-07	2407-08	2408-09	2409-10	2410-11	2411-12	2412-13	2413-14	2414-15	2415-16	2416-17	2417-18	2418-19	2419-20	2420-21	2421-22	2422-23	2423-24	2424-25	2425-26	2426-27	2427-28	2428-29	2429-30	2430-31	2431-32	2432-33	2433-34	2434-35	2435-36	2436-37	2437-38	2438-39	2439-40	2440-41	2441-42	2442-43	2443-44	2444-45	2445-46	2446-47	2447-48	2448-49	2449-50	2450-51	2451-52	2452-53	2453-54	2454-55	2455-56	2456-57	2457-58	2458-59	2459-60	2460-61	2461-62	2462-63	2463-64	2464-65	2465-66	2466-67	2467-68	2468-69	2469-70	2470-71	2471-72	2472-73	2473-74	2474-75	2475-76	2476-77	2477-78	2478-79	2479-80	2480-81	2481-82	2482-83	2483-84	2484-85	2485-86	2486-87	2487-88	2488-89	2489-90	2490-91	2491-92	2492-93	2493-94	2494-95	2495-96	2496-97	2497-98	2498-99	2499-00	2500-01	2501-02	2502-03	2503-04	2504-05	2505-06	2506-07	2507-08	2508-09	2509-10	2510-11	2511-12	2512-13	2513-14	2514-15	2515-16	2516-17	2517-18	2518-19	2519-20	2520-21	2521-22	2522-23	2523-24	2524-25	2525-26	2526-27	2527-28	2528-29	2529-30	2530-31	2531-32	2532-33	2533-34	2534-35	2535-36	2536-37	2537-38	2538-39	2539-40	2540-41	2541-42	2542-43	2543-44	2544-45	2545-46	2546-47	2547-48	2548-49	2549-50	2550-51	2551-52	2552-53	2553-54	2554-55	2555-56	2556-57	2557-58	2558-59	2559-60	2560-61	2561-62	2562-63	2563-64	2564-65	2565-66	2566-67	2567-68	2568-69	2569-70	2570-71	2571-72	2572-73	2573-74	2574-75	2575-76	2576-77	2577-78	2578-79	2579-80	2580-81	2581-82	2582-83	2583-84	2584-85	2585-86	2586-87	2587-88	2588-89	2589-90	2590-91	2591-92	2592-93	2593-94	2594-95	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### Wednesday's Closing

**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

[illegible]

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Pin	Low	Low	Div	Yd	PE	St	High	Low	Last	Cr	Pr
1	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
2	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
3	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
4	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
5	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
6	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
7	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
8	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
9	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
10	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
11	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
12	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
13	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
14	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
15	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
16	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
17	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
18	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
19	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
20	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
21	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
22	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
23	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
24	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
25	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
26	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
27	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
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40	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
41	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
42	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12
43	1.84	4.9	4.9	13	9	21	12	12	12	12	12

O-P-Q-R			
4	Coke		12
5	Colburn		11
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Sanchez	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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[illegible]

Week ending 1-6-1773	1-13	1-20	1-27	2-3	2-10	2-17	2-24	3-2	3-9	3-16	3-23	3-30	4-6	4-13	4-20	4-27	5-4	5-11	5-18	5-25	6-1	6-8	6-15	6-22	6-29	7-6	7-13	7-20	7-27	8-3	8-10	8-17	8-24	8-31	9-7	9-14	9-21	9-28	10-5	10-12	10-19	10-26	11-2	11-9	11-16	11-23	11-30	12-7	12-14	12-21	12-28																	
25	17	15	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52				
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52				
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52				
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52				
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52				
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52				
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52				
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52				
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52				
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52				
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52				
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52				
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52				
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Sales figures are unrealistic. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 32 weeks after the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where is stock for stock dividend proportion to 25 dividends are shown for the new stock only. Unlike other-wise the 25 dividends are not annual dividends based on last year's determination.

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## Has Plans for Political Obstacles

**Black & Veatch  
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# Russian NHL Star Fetisov Hopes to Remain Statesman of the Game

"The system had control of everything and everybody," Fetisov said of the grip of organized hockey on players and teams in the former Soviet Union. Even as captain of the Red Army team that captured gold medals in the Olympics and world championships, Fetisov had little leverage within the system.

"I have so much experience at both sides," Fetisov said. "I've been a player since I was 15. Now I have some international experience. I have some good things to offer. I've learned some things about the different cultures, the mentality of people in Moscow, the United States and west Canada."

"I've been blessed with the good life and family because of hockey," said Fetisov, who lives in New Jersey with his wife, Lada, a former ballerina, and frequently comes into the city for Broadway shows or to visit friends. "I want to give some back."

Fetisov's prescription for winning is "togetherness." He said that was what made the old Soviet system a success: the players cared a great deal for each other on and off the ice.

"You must understand that I love hockey and the Stanley Cup is one of the few things that I have not won as a player," said Fetisov, who is in the best physical condition of his career and hopes to play two more years. "Every hockey player's life is empty without a Stanley Cup."

No. 2 Duke 66, Georgia Tech 63:

The Houston right-hander Pete Harnisch settled at \$3,205,000, a raise of \$1.38 million. The outfielder Marquis Grissom and Montreal agreed at \$3.56 million, more than double his \$1.5 million salary last season. The Colorado outfielder Dante Bichetti settled at \$2.8 million, nearly four times his 1993 salary of \$735,000.



**Rogers gave the Nuggets the lead.**

After Utah moved ahead by 9-8 with

as Chicago won at Los Angeles for its

Wayman Tisdale had 26 points and

97 with 2:48 remaining

but still forced the overtime

After Utah moved ahead by 92-81 with

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**DOONESBURY**

**PANEL 1:** A man with a large nose, wearing sunglasses and a lab coat, is sitting at a desk. He is holding a small object in his hand. A speech bubble says: "MONEY, HAVE YOU SEEN MY KICK ASSAULT PISTOL?"

**PANEL 2:** A woman with short dark hair, wearing a lab coat, is standing and looking at the man. A speech bubble says: "NOT LATELY SIR, THESE BODILAND ARE YOU GOING TO BE?"

**PANEL 3:** The man is lying down, looking up at the woman. A speech bubble says: "MONEY, YOU KNOW BETTER THAN TO ASK ME THAT?"

**PANEL 4:** The woman is standing over the man, looking down at him. A speech bubble says: "O TO SEE YOU DETAILS IS TALKING ABOUT TO COMPLAINING TO TALK ABOUT TO SURELY NEED-NO!"

**PANEL 5:** The woman is standing over the man, looking down at him. A speech bubble says: "OWIE TIGHT?"

**PANEL 6:** The woman is standing over the man, looking down at him. A speech bubble says: "GREAT NEWS! TM GOING TO HAVE TO KILL YOU."

**GARFIELD**

YAWN

GOLD!

YAWN

I HAVEN'T SEEN HIS FACE IN TWO DAYS

GARFIELD

[illegible]



# SPORTS

## Samaranch Not Worthy, Norway Ski Hero Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dagbladet  
LILLEHAMMER, Norway — The International Olympic Committee, already a regular target of the Norwegian press, received another jolt Wednesday when Norway's most popular athlete accused the IOC's president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, of being unfit to lead the Olympic movement.

The attack carried special impact because it came from the cross-country skier Vegard Ulvang, the triple gold medalist who will take the Olympic oath on behalf of 1,900 athletes at the Games' opening ceremony on Saturday.

Ulvang assailed Samaranch's ties to the fascist regime of General Francisco Franco in Spain. "It is bad and may not be worthy of a sports movement," he said. "The IOC is not always worthy of sport."

"The IOC should be given a different, democratic structure," Ulvang said in a Norwegian television interview, excerpts of which were published Wednesday in VG, the nation's largest newspaper.

The IOC issued an official response Wednesday, suggesting that the skier — a medal favorite in the Games — should not bite the hand that feeds him.

"To a certain degree, he owes his worldwide celebrity to the Olympic Games, the Games of the IOC," said the IOC's director general, Francois Carrard. "We read his quotes that the Olympics are a 'circus.' Nobody is compelled to participate in the Olympic Games."

"These types of comments are not new," he added. "It just shows that he does not know us. He doesn't know the IOC well, he doesn't know the IOC president. He is welcome any time at the IOC. We would be quite happy to see him and talk to him. He can express his views and meet the president."

Carrard also took exception with Ulvang's suggestion that the IOC is undemocratic.

"The IOC is a far more democratic organization than it used to be," he said. "We have had much more democracy in the last 10 years than before."

Gerhard Heiberg, president of the Lillehammer Olympic Organizing Committee, sought to play down the controversy and claimed that Ulvang may have been misquoted or taken out of context. "It will fade away," he said. "It's not a big issue, but it is a very interesting situation. It has to do with Norwegian mentality, the way we live and think."

Also on Wednesday, Samaranch said he would soon visit Sarajevo to show his solidarity with the besieged host city of the 1994 Winter Games.

He had widely been expected to put off the long-planned visit after a United Nations-backed Olympic truce for Bosnia had failed. But he said on Swiss radio that he intended to make the trip "in the coming days."

Samaranch gave no details of when he would make the trip, but IOC sources said it could not be before the opening ceremony on Saturday. The Lillehammer Games end Feb. 27.



Tonya Harding's shirt said it all as she turned a camera on journalists outside the apartment where she is staying in Beaverton, Oregon.

## Harding Faces 7 Charges From U.S. Olympic Panel

### Burden of Proof Likely to Be on Skater

By Jere Longman  
New York Times Service

HAMAR, Norway — When Tonya Harding is called before a disciplinary board Tuesday, her spot on the Olympic team hanging in the balance, she will face a list of seven charges from the U.S. Olympic Committee that question her behavior in upholding the ideals of fair play and sportsmanship.

Moreover, Harding will apparently bear the burden of proof to show why she should be allowed to remain on the team.

The USOC has scheduled a meeting of its 13-member administrative board at an Oslo hotel on

Tuesday to determine Harding's status on the American figure-skating team. It will be an administrative, rather than a criminal proceeding.

Therefore, the list of charges will deal with Harding's conformity to such lofty, vague standards as honor, fairness and sportsmanship and whether she properly represented an athlete of the United States.

The allegations come in connection with her involvement in the Jan. 6 attack on Nancy Kerrigan at the national championships in Detroit.

Harding was notified of the hearing late Monday in Portland, Oregon. Her lawyers there were still formulating a response, but clearly Harding is in the position of having to convince the Olympic committee not to remove her from the team.

"At the hearing, you may show why you should not be disciplined," the hearing notice said.

The Olympics begin Saturday, and the women's figure-skating competition begins Feb. 23. The last day for changes on the roster is Feb. 21.

The list of charges were presented in five pages of documents and labeled "CHARGES PRESENTED." They ranged from indiscrete ethical transgressions to more specific references to potential legal concerns facing Harding regarding the attack. The document also set forth the hearing procedure and possible penalties.

The charges drew the attention of legal experts as much for what they didn't set forth in terms of due process as for what they did. Never mentioned, for instance, was the calling of witnesses.

According to the Olympic code of conduct that Harding signed for the 1994 Winter Games, in the case of a hearing, "both parties will be given the opportunity to examine and cross-examine all witnesses." But the charges say nothing about whether she will face live witnesses or merely accusations contained in documents.

Several other crucial questions were also left unanswered, including: How many attorneys will Harding be allowed to have represent her? Who will pay for her attorneys to travel to Norway? Who will bear the cost of transporting witnesses? When and will the USOC present a list of witnesses to Harding's attorneys so that they may prepare their defense?

"Those particular issues will be covered in the next few days in discussions with her attorneys," said Harvey Schiller, executive director of the USOC.

The games administrative board is charged with resolving all disputes that have not been settled by the time the Olympic delegation departs the United States. All decisions by the board are final, though Harding could then seek relief in court.

It has not been determined how many votes among board members would be needed to remove Harding. Olympic officials said. The board intends to conduct the hearing even if Harding declines to appear. Schiller said. She is tentative-

ly scheduled to arrive in Norway on Tuesday, the day of the hearing.

The USOC's list of charges against Harding reiterated the findings on Saturday of a figure-skating association panel. The panel said that reasonable grounds existed to believe that Harding had violated the sport's code of ethics.

The first charge states that Harding "committed an act, made a statement or engaged in conduct" in connection with a plan to injure Kerrigan and in connection with the subsequent investigation of that plan.

Her actions, the charge said, violates a USOC bylaw that an athlete conduct himself or herself "at all times and in all places as befits worthy representatives of [your] country and in conformity with the tradition of the Olympic Games."

Her former husband, Jeff Gillooly, has said that Harding knew of the plan to attack Kerrigan and gave the final go-ahead. Harding has maintained she had no prior knowledge of the attack, saying that she learned only afterward that several persons close to her were involved.

She has admitted withholding that evidence from authorities.

This may leave Harding the most vulnerable at the hearing.

Portions of the other charges include the following:

• That Harding's conduct violates the 1994 Winter Olympic Games Code of Conduct, which she signed on Jan. 9, after the national championships, and which stipulates that an athlete must behave "in conformity with the traditions of the Olympic Games and in such a manner that you bring credit and honor to yourself, your teammates, your national governing body (the skating association), the United States Olympic Committee and the United States of America."

• That Harding's conduct is detrimental to the welfare of figure skating and the tradition of the Olympic Games and violates her responsibility under the rules of the figure-skating association "to exemplify the highest standards of fairness, ethical behavior and genuine good sportsmanship in any of your relations with others."

• That Harding's conduct violated her obligations to the U.S. Figure Skating Association to "avoid any action or conduct that could reasonably be expected to significantly disrupt" the team, to comply with the "highest standards of fairness, ethical behavior and genuine good sportsmanship, both on and off the ice," to conduct herself in a manner "indicative of representatives of the United States, demonstrating consideration for the rights, privileges and welfare of others," and to refrain from behavior that is known to be "unacceptable."

• That Harding's conduct violated a fundamental principle of the IOC Olympic Charter, which requires an Olympian to "create a way of life based on the educational value of good example and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles."

## Legal Experts Back USOC Power to Expel Skater

By Sandra Torrey  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Olympic Committee has broad powers to expel the figure skater Tonya Harding from the Lillehammer Games next week, even if prosecutors do not charge her with any criminal involvement in the attack on Nancy Kerrigan, legal experts said.

Although Harding would almost certainly protest such a ban by filing suit in federal court, she might have a difficult time persuading a judge to override a decision by a private sports body, several said.

"That is the nature of the beast Harding agreed to going in," said John Dowd, the attorney who handled the investigation of Pete Rose for the late baseball commissioner, Bart Giamatti, before Rose was banned for life from the game.

When Harding, the U.S. champion, signed on as a member of the U.S. team, she agreed to abide by its rules and proce-

dures, which includes checks and balances on its powers, Dowd said.

"That is why you have a hearing," he added. "You can make your pitch. That is the system that you agreed to."

In addition, several criminal defense lawyers said Harding faced the possibility of criminal charges even if she was unaware in advance of the Jan. 6 attack on Kerrigan, as she has stated, but learned of it later and failed to notify the authorities immediately, as she admitted on Jan. 27.

According to Dowd, her failure to report the information was not like that of an innocent bystander.

"She had a clear interest in the outcome because it was an injury to a competitor," he said.

A former assistant U.S. attorney, Nancy Luque, said possible charges could include concealment of a felony or even accessory after the fact — both felonies.

But even without criminal charges to rely on, the USOC has broad powers to expel an athlete for failure to live up to its

code of ethics, and that appears to be the focus of a Games Administrative Board hearing set for Tuesday in Oslo.

The USOC's executive director, Harvey Schiller, said the inquiry would deal more with "sportsmanship and fair play rather than criminal matters."

Dowd and others said the U.S. Figure Skating Association and the USOC had provided Harding with ample due process, including notification of complaints and a chance to defend herself.

But Mimi Dane, lawyer in Columbus, Ohio, argued that Harding was not getting a fair shake because the USOC and the Games Administrative Board were acting "as prosecutor and judge at the same time" in her case.

"The USOC is bringing the charges against her, and making the determination," said Dane.

Dane is one of the lawyers representing the sprinter Butch Reynolds, who won a \$27 million judgment in federal court against the international ruling body of

track and field in a dispute that dealt with his suspension from the sport.

Rulings in Reynolds' case and others, she said, have established that sports federations, in particular the USOC, which "controls every avenue of an Olympic athlete's ability to compete, must comport with fundamental fairness and due process" when they discipline athletes.

Harding must weigh whether she should testify at the hearing Tuesday, given that she could still face criminal charges, said a New York attorney, Shepard Goldfine. Should she invoke her Fifth Amendment right against testifying on the grounds that it might incriminate her? That action would surely weigh against her with the Olympic panel and later with the courts in any civil challenge of the panel's action.

For the USOC, there is a similarly volatile issue. If the panel expels her and she is never charged in the attack, "think of the damage claim" she could bring against the USOC, Goldfine said.

## U.S. Women Win Shot at Medal in Skating Relay

The Associated Press

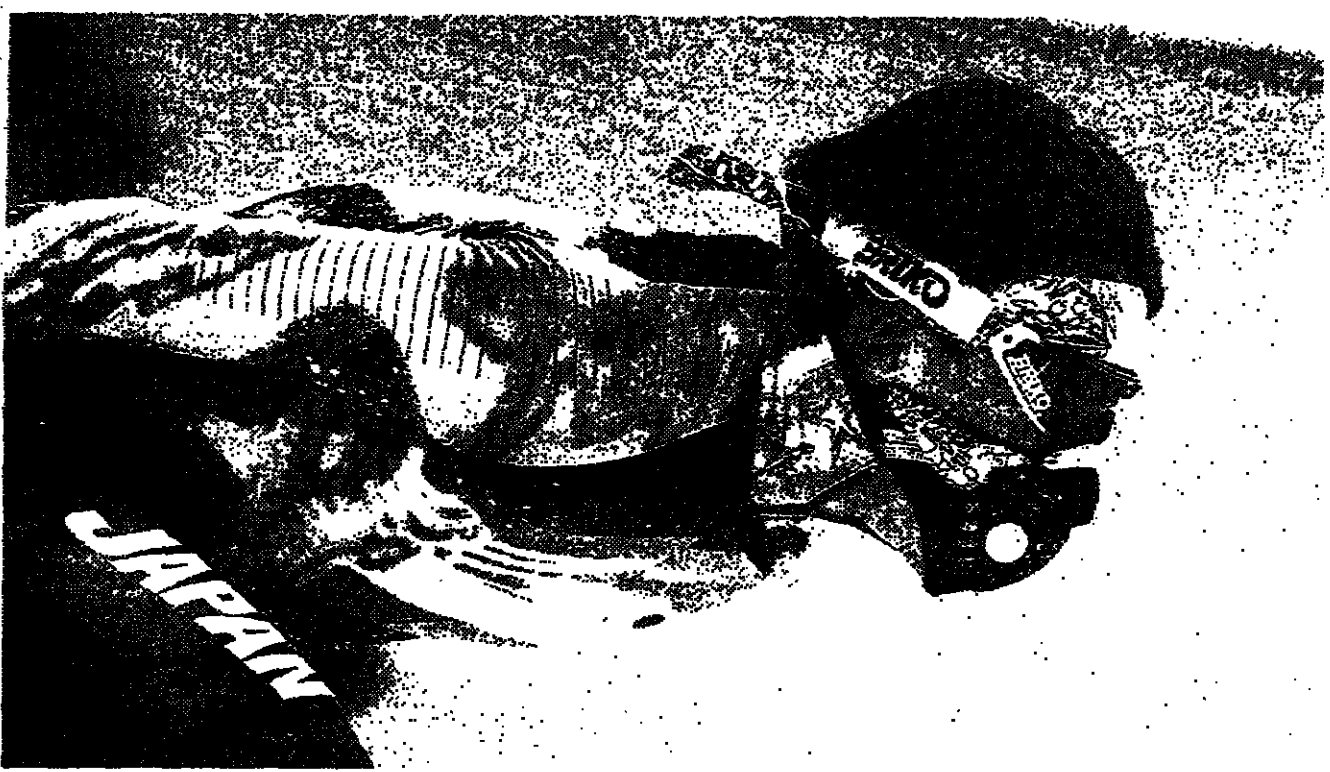
HAMAR, Norway — The U.S. women's 3,000-meter relay team will unexpectedly get the chance to defend the silver medal it won in short-track speedskating in the 1992 Winter Olympics.

Apparently eliminated from the Olympics by a fall in the 1993 world championships in Beijing, the U.S. team was invited Wednesday after North Korea officially elected not to attend.

Japan and Australia were ahead of the U.S. in the Olympic rotation, but apparently decided that they did not have enough time to prepare teams. The short-track competition begins Feb. 22.

Two relay-team members — Cathy Turner, the 1992 500-meter gold medalist, and Amy Peterson — already had qualified for individual races. Other team members are Nikki Ziegelmeyer, Shana Sanderson and Karen Cashman.

Turner, Peterson and Ziegelmeyer were members of the 1992 team.



The Japanese speed-skater Toru Aoyanagi practiced Wednesday in Hamar, Norway, with a mask simulating high-altitude conditions.

## SIDELINES

### Whitaker Sets Bout With Cardona

NEW YORK (NYT) — Five months after scoring what just about everybody but two of the judges thought was a decisive victory in San Antonio over the previously indomitable Julio Cesar Chavez, Pernell "Sweetpea" Whitaker said that he was putting his World Boxing Council welterweight title on the line once again, this time in a hometown setting in Norfolk, Virginia.

His opponent in the April 19 bout, a mandatory WBC challenge, will be Santos Cardona, a little-known Puerto Rican who was being touted Tuesday as a big, strong brawler. Cardona, who has a 29-3 record with 19 knockouts, earned the challenge with impressive victories over Kevin Pompey and Livingstone Bramble, a two-time champion.

Whitaker, who won his welterweight title by defeating James (Buddy) McGirt in New York's Madison Square Garden last year, retained it in the bout against Chavez, which was ruled a majority draw after two of the judges scored it even and one gave it to Whitaker.

### Maradona Vows to Play in '94 Cup

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — The Argentine soccer star Diego Maradona said Wednesday that he would play in the World Cup in the United States this summer despite his recent injuries and battles with journalists.

"I have all my batteries ready to play in the World Cup," Maradona, 33, said in news reports published Wednesday. "I'm going to play."

Maradona, accused of shooting an air rifle at journalists outside his summer home last week, admitted for the first time, in the newspaper La Voz del Pueblo, that he had been involved in the incident. Five journalists were slightly injured Feb. 2 by air rifle pellets shot from Maradona's home.

On Monday, the newspaper Clarin reported that Maradona and six other people had taken part in the beating of a photographer in a bar. Maradona said Clarin's version was false, but did not say whether he beat Mateos, who was not seriously injured.

### Tyson Is Granted Hearing in June

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — A June hearing has been set for Mike Tyson's lawyers to argue that prosecutors knew his accuser had planned to sue the boxer and make money from the rape case.

The state Court of Appeals ruled in December that Tyson was entitled to a hearing to determine whether prosecutors withheld information at trial that might have resulted in a different verdict. Judge Patricia J. Gifford of Marion Superior Court set a hearing on the issue for June 13.

Tyson's attorneys will get a chance to call prosecutors and ask if they knew that Tyson's accuser and her lawyers planned to file a civil lawsuit against the boxer. If the judge rules that prosecutors withheld the information from the defense, then Gifford will have to decide whether that would have made a difference to the jury. Tyson was found guilty in February 1992 of rape and criminal deviate conduct. Class B felonies, in an assault on Desiree Washington, a contestant in the 1991 Miss Black America beauty pageant. He is serving a 6-year prison term.

### For the Record

Alain Prost of France, who announced his retirement from Formula One racing in September after winning his fourth world drivers' title, with Williams-Renault, has accepted an invitation from McLaren to test its new Peugeot-powered car.

## SCOREBOARD

### BASKETBALL

#### NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct	Team	W	L	Pct
Atlantic Division				Pacific Division			
New York	32	12	.727	Seattle	29	19	.604
Orlando	28	26	.519	Portland	27	21	.565
Miami	22	32	.407	Golden State	25	23	.521
Heat	21	33	.390	LA Lakers	17	30	.362
Boston	20	34	.370	LA Clippers	14	34	.294
Philadelphia	20	34	.370	Sacramento	13	35	.271
Washington	15	39	.280				
Central Division							
Atlanta	32	12	.727				
Chicago	32	12	.727				
Cleveland	24	22	.522				
Indiana	22	23	.489				
Charlotte	21	24	.468				
Albuquerque	14	33	.298				
Detroit	10	36	.217				

#### WNBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct	Team	W	L	Pct
NY Rangers	34	14	.708	San Jose	29	19	.604
New Jersey	27	21	.565	Pittsburgh	26	24	.519
Florida	25	23	.521	Buffalo	23	25	.479
Washington	25	23	.521	Philadelphia	21	27	.438
Philadelphia	24	24	.500	NY Islanders	20	28	.417
LA Lakers	17	30	.362	Toronto	20	28	.417
LA Clippers	14	34	.294				
Sacramento	13	35	.271				

#### TUESDAY'S RESULTS

NHL Standings				TUESDAY'S RESULTS			
Team	W	L	Pct	Team	W	L	Pct
NY Rangers	34	14	.708	Philadelphia	2	0	1.000
New Jersey	27	21	.565	St. Louis	1	1	.500
Florida	25	23	.521	San Jose	1	1	.500
Washington	25	23	.521	LA Lakers	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	24	24	.500	LA Clippers	1	1	.500
LA Lakers	17	30	.362	Sacramento	1	1	.500
LA Clippers	14	34	.294				
Sacramento	13	35	.271				

### TRANSACTIONS

1st Period: C-Yuanga 16 (Sautic, Sundin); 2nd, B-Smetnitski 17 (Slamnest); B-Schwartz 3 (Smetnitski); 3rd, C-Yuanga 10 (Smetnitski); 4th, B-Schwartz 10 (Smetnitski); 5th, C-Yuanga 10 (Smetnitski); 6th, B-Schwartz 11 (Juarez, Nee); 7th, C-Yuanga 22 (Nee); 8th, B-Schwartz 16 (Schaars, Lefkowitz); 9th, C-Yuanga 8 (Sautic); 10th, B- Schwartz 10 (Sautic); 11th, C-Yuanga 11 (Sautic); 12th, C-Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 13th, C-Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 14th, C-Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 15th, C- Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 16th, C-Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 17th, C-Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 18th, C-Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 19th, C-Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 20th, C- Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 21st, C-Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 22nd, C-Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 23rd, C-Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 24th, C-Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 25th, C- Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 26th, C-Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 27th, C-Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 28th, C-Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 29th, C-Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 30th, C- Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 31st, C-Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 32nd, C-Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 33rd, C-Yuanga 10 (Sautic); 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# TRANSACTIONS

## BASEBALL

### American League

**BOSTON**—Agreed to terms with Carlos Quintana, 1B infielder, on 1-year contract.

**CHICAGO WHITE SOX**—Agreed to terms with Michael Jeteran, outfielder, on minor-league contract and invited him to spring training as non-trader player.

**CLEVELAND**—Agreed to terms with Tom Pease, catcher, on minor-league contract.

**DETROIT**—Agreed to terms with Tim Lincecum, pitcher, on 1-year contract.

**MILWAUKEE**—Agreed to terms with Greg Vaughn, outfielder, on 3-year contract.

**MINNESOTA**—Agreed to terms with Scott Erickson, Pat Mahomes, Oscar Muniz, Dave Shivers and Kevin Tann, pitchers; Matt Williams, catcher, Jeff Reardon, Chris Hale, Steven Hocking, David McCarty, Gary Scott and Scott Shewavik, infielders; and Pedro Martinez, outfielder, on 1-year contract.

**Texas**—Agreed to terms with Roger Pavese, pitcher, on 1-year contract.

### National League

**ATLANTA**—Agreed to terms with Gregg Olson, pitcher, on 1-year contract.

**BOSTON**—Agreed to terms with Dante Blachette, outfielder, on 1-year contract.

**HOUSTON**—Agreed to terms with Pete Armbrist and Tom Eders, pitchers, on 1-year contracts.

## FOOTBALL

### National Football League

**DETROIT**—Wagdy Abdel Jawkins, cornerback.

**HOUSTON**—Promoted offensive coordinator Kevin Curran to assistant head coach on offense. Named Dick Cunniff offensive coordinator.

**TAMPA BAY**—Named David Cutler wide receivers coach; Ken Coker defensive line coach; and Johnnie Lewis defensive back coach.

## HOCKEY

### National Hockey League

**NHL**—Suspended Hartford left wing Brian Pate for 4 games and fined him \$400 for shaking Montreal's Vincent Damouraine in center on Feb. 2.

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Zoltan almost went through the roof of his car. "With my money, who'd want to own a Honda?"

"Anybody who doesn't like to worry about being followed."

"It wouldn't be fair to trade in my Rolls for a Honda." Zoltan said. "What would I do with Adolph?"

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